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VOL. I. NO. 40.

THE EVENING CONSTITUTION.

ATLANTA, GA., FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 5, 1897.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

First Edition

3:00 P. M.

A. T. WOOD FOR SENATOR

Gov. Bradley Has Appointed Him as Kentucky's Representative To Succeed Blackburn.

AT ODDS WITH MARK HANNA

Mark Sent Him a Peremptory Telegram Ordering a Special Session of the Legislature.

BRADLEY MAKES A HOT RETORT

Says Infernally That He Will Mind His Own Business and Is Running the Public Affairs of Kentucky in the Interest of the People, Not of the Politicians—The Hanna Telegram, Which is Said To Have Been Somewhat Salty, Not Made Public.

Louisville, March 5.—Governor Bradley and Mark Hanna are at odds about the senatorial question. The following telegram, which was sent from Frankfort yesterday, is self-explanatory:

"To Mark Hanna, Arlington Hotel, Washington, D. C.—I stated in the Commercial Tribune more than two months ago that no session would be called until March 4th. I told you that a session would be called immediately after that date.

"Hence, your dispatch of today asking me to call a session immediately is unwarranted. The session will be called tomorrow and that act will be influenced alone by what I conscientiously believe to be the best interest of the public service.

"W. O. BRADLEY."

The governor declined to make Hanna's telegram public, and he would not talk about the matter. When asked what time he would set for the extra session, Governor Bradley said with some warmth that he would do as he planned pleased about the date.

A friend of Governor Bradley gave the following details of the executive's differences with Hanna:

"Hanna was made to believe that Bradley intended to appoint a senator and then fail to call the extra session, all to beat Congressman Hunter, who wants to be senator. First came a dispatch from Hanna advising against an appointment, but in favor of an immediate extra session. The governor replied courteously, but went on and prepared the appointment of Major A. T. Wood as senator, and it will be announced tomorrow."

WOOD IS APPOINTED.

Louisville, Ky., March 5.—Governor Bradley this morning appointed Major A. T. Wood, of Mount Sterling, United States senator, to succeed Blackburn. The governor also issued a proclamation, calling an extra session of the legislature for March 13th, to elect a senator for the full term.

FIRST DAY IN WHITE HOUSE

President McKinley Performs His First Duties as High Ruler of the United States.

OLD CABINET CALLS ON HIM

Mr. Olney, However, Is Not Among Those Who Pay Their Respects to the New Administration.

MCKINLEY NAMES HIS NEW ONE

His First Act Is To Formally Name His Cabinet and Send the Papers to the Senate, Which Considers Them in Executive Session—Georgia Politicians on the Scene.

Washington, March 5. Special to The Evening Constitution. President McKinley is spending his first day in the white house.

The day is threatening and cloudy and the city is dirty and unkempt in consequence of the hard use it received.

There is still a great number of people in town, and in spite of the crowded condition of the trains last night and this morning there is evidently many thousands more people in the city than its ordinary residents.

The new president opened the day by receiving the club that paraded in his honor yesterday.

Their stay was made short in consideration of what he must have to do, and after they had departed the new president retired with his private secretary, J. Addison Porter, and performed his first official act as president of the United States. It was to sign the commissions for each of the members of his cabinet.

When this was completed he sent them immediately to the senate, which is now considering them in executive session.

The first formality of the day took place when at 10:30 the whole cabinet, with the noticeable exception of Secretary Olney, drove up to the executive mansion.

The gentlemen of the cabinet were received by their new chief, who greeted each cordially and had a chat with each individually.

The call was a brief one, and the secretaries soon retired.

Mr. McKinley, then, again closeted himself with his secretary, and began the first hard struggle with the work that will be his for the next four years.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

The proceedings of the first session of the fifty-fifth congress were witnessed by a very large assemblage of spectators in the galleries of the senate chamber.

The senate is today without the legislative partnership of the house of representatives, which body will remain in a state of suspended animation until called into renewed existence on the first day of the extraordinary session soon to be convened by President McKinley.

The republican side of the chamber looked as though the contents of a conservatory had been deposited in it.

Magnificent floral offerings had been placed on the desks of numerous senators who had taken the oath of office yesterday.

Continued on Eighth Page.

OF COURSE THEY WILL!



PRESIDENT MCKINLEY—"Now, gentlemen, get together and stay together."

GALE HITS NASHVILLE

The Wind This Morning Reached an Enormous Velocity and Does Great Damage.

CHURCH SPIRES BLOWN DOWN

Much Injury Done to Many Houses and Buildings in the City.

BUILDINGS UNROOFED BY STORM

Fierce Rain Accompanies the Wind and Adds to the Horror of the Situation—The Town Taken by Surprise.

Nashville, Tenn., March 5. Special to The Evening Constitution.

A considerable gale passed over Nashville at 9:30 o'clock this morning.

The tall spire of the McKendree church was overthrown and some other buildings unroofed.

The gale was accompanied by a heavy fall of rain.

BIG FIRE IN WORCESTER

LARGEST CONFLAGRATION KNOWN THERE IN YEARS.

Loss Will Prodably Mount Up to Half a Million Dollars—Firemen Do Good Work and Save Much.

Worcester, Mass., March 5.—The worst fire seen here in years began this morning shortly before 3 o'clock and destroyed the Bay building, fronting on Main street, with an L on Walnut street, and the Goulding block between Day building and Sudbury street, with a loss of from \$400,000 to \$500,000.

The flames were practically kept within these limits and there is no further danger of spread, though Jansen's Turkish bath, at Sudbury street and Flagg block, at the corner of Main and Sudbury, caused fire several times and was considerably damaged.

The Five Cent Savings building, which was threatened, was saved.

ELEVATOR DESTROYED.

The Building Was Owned by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad and Contained Wheat and Corn.

Peoria, Ill., March 5.—Union elevator No. 2, with a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels of grain, was burned to the ground late last night, incurring a loss of \$500,000. The building was owned by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad and grain firms of the city had grain stored in the building, which contained 900,000 bushels of wheat, oats and corn fully covered by insurance.

No accurate estimate could be obtained of the loss or insurance. The elevator was the largest in this part of the country, being 150 feet high and 200 feet long.

TOMPKINS APPEALS

He Is Not Satisfied With the Decision Rendered by the United States Judge.

GOES TO THE CIRCUIT COURT

Higher Tribunal Will Now Have To Pass Upon the Interesting Litigation.

THE SPEER INJUNCTION DISSOLVED

But a Supercedens Will Practically Keep It in Force—Celebrated Building and Loan Case Seems To Be Far from Settlement.

Nashville, Tenn., March 5. Special to The Evening Constitution.

The litigation over the Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association received a decided blow yesterday when the circuit court of appeals, sitting at New Orleans, dissolved the injunction which was made against State Treasurer Speer on the 23d of last month, preventing him from turning over any securities in his hands to any parties without an order from the federal court.

APPELLE DPOR SUPERSEDEAS.

As soon as this injunction was dissolved Judge Tompkins applied to the court for a supersedeas pending the appeal to the circuit court of appeals. His point was well taken and was sustained by Judge Newman, and will remain in force until the case is finally disposed of.

In keeping with the supersedeas Judge Newman issued an order which directs that the state treasurer shall not turn over any of the securities in his possession without a general or special order from the United States court, but does not keep the treasurer from delivering mortgages as they may fall due and may want to be paid, if the court is applied to and an order to this effect issued.

Judge Tompkins feels confident that he has a good case and will make a strong effort to have the decision of Judge Newman reversed by the circuit court.

The phase of the litigation has thus reached an interesting stage, and the attorneys on the opposing sides will battle harder than ever for supremacy before the higher court.

STRIKE GROWING SERIOUS.

Cleveland, O., March 5.—The strike at the Globe Shipbuilding Company is growing serious. Yesterday the blacksmiths and shipbuilders' helpers union, composed of employees of the Cleveland Shipbuilding Company, 150 strong, went out and declared that they would stay out until a scale was made.

The shipbuilding industry in the city is now at a standstill and fully 1,000 men are out.

FIRE BUGS AT WORK

Church and Dwellings Badly Damaged by Fire and Water This Morning.

BLAZE WAS A DANGEROUS ONE

It Started at 2:30 O'clock, and by the Prompt Work of Firemen It Was Soon Checked.

POLICE ARE AFTER THE FIREBUGS

The Blaze Started at No. 23 Garibaldi Street and Nos. 10 and 21 Were Destroyed—Hardshell Baptist Church Was Badly Damaged by Fire—Great Excitement Caused.

About 2:30 o'clock this morning the firemen answered a call which proved to be the largest fire of the year and it required excellent work on their part to keep the flames from spreading to other and more valuable property.

Four houses and one church were practically gutted and one house was badly damaged. The house in which the fire started was vacant, and had been for some time; this led Chief Joyner to believe that the fire was of incendiary origin and the report had been so made out. The police will make a strong effort to find the miscreant who started the blaze and if he is caught he will be dealt with as severely as the law allows.

When the department reached the fire it was found that the house at 23 Garibaldi street, a vacant two-story frame dwelling, owned by Perry Chisolm, was a mass of flames and was then ready to fall. No. 21, owned by Perry Chisolm, a one-story frame dwelling, occupied by James Brant, colored, was already far beyond control.

FIRE HAD A GOOD START.

The same was true of No. 10, owned by Green & Matthews and occupied by Tobe Gault, colored. The Hardshell Baptist church, colored, was in a blaze and the flames were spreading rapidly. The roof of No. 12, owned by Perry Chisolm and occupied by Roland Gault, colored, was in a blaze. This was the condition in which the firemen found the buildings when they arrived and they did good work to keep the flames from spreading. The street is narrow and the houses on the opposite side were already scorched when the fire began.

It was seen at a glance that the flames in most of the houses were already beyond control and the police had to work to save the dwellings on Ira and other adjoining streets. After several hours of hard fighting it was seen that all of the houses would be lost except No. 13, which was saved, but which is very badly damaged. The dwelling at 156 Ira street, in the rear of where the houses were burning, was damaged by the heat, but not to any great extent.

The damage in all will probably amount to \$1,000.

AGREED UPON AN AMERICAN

Washington, March 5.—W. L. Chambers, of Alabama, who was formerly United States land commissioner of Samoa, has been agreed upon by Great Britain, Germany and the United States as chief justice of Samoa to succeed Judge T. C. who is also an American.

The King of Samoa makes the appointment and he will undoubtedly confirm the selection.

First Edition

3:00 P. M.

BOLD GAME IS WORKED

Crooks Swindle Furniture Dealers by Getting Money on Forged Checks of Well Known People.

TWO MEN ARRESTED FOR IT

They Are Said To Be Tools of a Gang of Crooks Who Infest the City.

MANY CHECKS FOUND ON THE MEN

They Bought Furniture and Gave Checks in Payment, Securing Balances in Cash and Easily Duping the Unsuspecting—Game Worked at Several Places—Detectives After the Gang.

First Edition

3:00 P. M.

TO BLOW UP THE JAIL

A Dastardly Attempt of Prisoners To Wreck the Jail at Decatur With Dynamite.

THE PLOT WAS FRUSTRATED

A Prisoner Writes a Letter to the Sheriff Exposing the Plans of the Dynamiters.

Special Guard Was Placed To Watch

A Special Guard was Placed To Guard the Jail—The Sheriff Investigating A Very Lively Sensation in Decatur The Letter Which Disclosed the Nefarious Scheme.

A plot to blow up the DeKalb county jail has been discovered by Sheriff Austin, and the dastardly scheme of the would-be perpetrators frustrated.

The jail is not much of a structure and it would not have taken a heavy explosion to have wrecked the entire building.

If the plans of the dynamiters had been carried out every prisoner, perhaps, and the jailor's entire family might have been blown into eternity.

The plot was discovered through a letter which one of the prisoners, a man named Henry Echols, convicted of cotton stealing, wrote to the sheriff. The letter was as follows:

"Mr. H. E. Austin: If anything wrong turns up in the night, don't blame me with it, for I am having nothing to do with it. Mr. Austin, you have been a friend to me. I am going to be one to you. Your friend, HENRY ECHOLS."

"P. S.—Some of the boys are going to try and blow out a rock with dynamite, so be on your guard." E. M.

On Tuesday the jail was searched and a lot of dynamite was found.

A special guard was placed at the jail to watch if any further attempt was made by the prisoners, but nothing was discovered.

The sheriff is making an investigation to discover how the dynamite got into the jail and who it was among the prisoners who intended to carry out the diabolical scheme.

The matter has created no little excitement in Decatur.

A RACE FOR LIFE.

Banker Hunt, of Eatonton, Was Biten by a Mad Cat, and He Went to Paris.

Mr. W. B. Hunt, a prominent banker of Eatonton, Ga., has just come back from a dreadfull disease known as rabies.

Mr. Hunt passed through Atlanta yesterday on the way to his home, after spending several weeks in Paris. When he left Eatonton a few weeks ago his life was in eminent danger, and it was a race for his life that he made to Paris.

MCKINLEY'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS STRIKES A POPULAR CHORD

HOPING FOR THE BEST

Only Kindly Criticism of the Address
by McKinley's Friends and
Foes Alike.

DON'T WANT AN EXTRA SESSION

New Yorkers Are Tired of Congress
and Assert That It Should Be Sent
Back Home at Once.

A CONSTANT MENACE TO BUSINESS

But Outside of This Feature the
Speech Is Complimented for Its Dignity,
Plainness and Common Sense.
The New York Newspapers Hail It as
a Distinct Relief After Four Years
of the Verbose and Platitudinous
Amplification of Innocuous Phrasology by Grover Cleveland—Their
Comments.

New York, March 5.—The Press, republican, commenting editorially on President McKinley's inaugural address, says: "President McKinley has spoken as those expected who had the highest conception of his character. He has maintained the excellent sense of proportion which has ever distinguished his public career. Before all things he places revenue—tariff revenue, not internal revenue, and revenue to be had from a protective tariff. This is the broad base of the pyramid of his policy."

The Advertiser, republican, says:

"President McKinley gives every guarantee of a business administration that an inaugural message can express. Like his letter of acceptance of the republican nomination, his first communication as president, addressed to the people, is remarkable for its simplicity of statement, its wholesomeness and welcome freedom from rhetorical pretense and the strong aid of common sense that pervades it."

The World, democrat, says:

"President McKinley's inaugural address shines with candor and courage upon nearly every question of importance now before the country. We must all hope for the best and wish Mr. McKinley every success. If he shall restore prosperity and make the government better and the people happier he will deserve well of his country."

SPECIAL SESSION UNNECESSARY.

The Herald, democrat, says:

"In his first message as president to the American people, Mr. McKinley makes an expected plea for protection, and announces that he will summon congress to meet in special session on March 15th to impose higher tariff duties. The reason or excuse he gives for this extraordinary step is the condition of the treasury, but he frankly says that the purpose is for protection as well as revenue."

"In our opinion, a special session at this time is not only unnecessary, but likely to prove baneful by reviving the dreaded tariff agitation and affording new opportunities for jingo mischief, thus depriving the country of that rest which it so much needs after passing through a succession of crises which have greatly taxed its resources and handicapped its prosperity."

Mr. John Walsh retired last night in her usual health, but waked after midnight in great pain with a feeling of congestion about the heart. Before medical aid could be procured she had passed away.

She was an estimable woman and leaves a husband and seven children.

of the government and the people who have elected him."

The Journal, olive democrat, says: "He has announced his purpose of calling an immediate extra session of congress for the purpose of passing a new tariff bill and thereby remedying the deficiency of revenue which, it is alleged, is continually plunging us into deeper debt. This, it is assured, will also launch the nation on a fresh course of prosperity. Far better would be the consideration of this extra session to a radical discussion and application of remedy to the evils of our whole currency system."

"Here is the dry rot which has paralyzed the business affairs of the country from center to circumference. Mr. McKinley has scattered, through his inaugural address various expressions showing his desire and purpose to enforce the rights equally of all classes. It is but fair to credit him with perfect sincerity. But facts are facts, and President McKinley cannot struggle from the fetters of the party which elected him."

A HOPEFUL NEW ERA.

The Tribune, republican, says: "The new era speaks in President McKinley's inaugural address words of bright hope for American industry and strong encouragement for American honor. After the last four years it is wonderfully refreshing to hear from the president of the United States a genuine and anxious desire for the happiness of the individual homes; for increased employment and compensation of labor, for restoration of national prosperity; for a public revenue instead of a public deficit; for faithful maintenance of the entire paper currency at par with gold everywhere and at all times; for protection of all rights of American citizens throughout the world, and for a many and unhesitating defense of American honor. It is the inaugural address of an American."

The Times, democrat, says:

"The country will observe with great satisfaction that President McKinley puts at the very beginning of his message, and confirms the constant, clear and positive meaning of his words by the emphasis of their position, the declaration that the value of our 'money' must not be further threatened—it should all be put upon an enduring basis, not subject to easy attack, nor its stability to doubt or dispute. Mr. McKinley was elected for that specific purpose."

CLAIM NOT ALLOWED.

VICTOR MCCORD WANTED INDEMNITY FROM THE PERU GOVERNMENT.

He Was Arrested and at One Time Sen-
tenced To Be Shot, but Was Sav-
ed—Treated with Cruelty.

New York, March 5.—The Herald's special cable from Panama says:

A correspondent in Lima, Peru, telegraphs that the government of that republic refuses to allow the claim of Victor H. McCord, an American citizen, for false arrest and imprisonment. The claim is for \$30,000.

Mr. McCord was superintendent of the Arequipa and Cuzco railroad in 1885. A revolution was in progress in Peru at that time and a train on which Mr. McCord had taken passage was captured by the rebels. Through the treachery of the engineer Mr. McCord was pointed out as the most important prisoner.

He was sentenced to be shot at once, but was saved by the efforts of a few Peruvians. He was then imprisoned and treated with great harshness and cruelty.

After the release of Mr. McCord he filed his claim for \$300,000, the justice of which has been repeatedly recognized by the Washington authorities. Peru being as often requested to adjudicate and pay it.

HEARS THE SAD NEWS.

Walsh, Editor of The Augusta Chronicle, Receives the Shocking Intelligence of His Mother's Death.

Augusta, Ga., March 5.—Special to The Evening Constitution.

This morning, about 8 o'clock, while working at his desk Mr. Pat Walsh managing editor of The Chronicle, received the sad and shocking intelligence that his mother had just died from an attack of heart disease.

Mr. John Walsh retired last night in her usual health, but waked after midnight in great pain with a feeling of congestion about the heart. Before medical aid could be procured she had passed away.

She was an estimable woman and leaves a husband and seven children.

TWO KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION

A Frightful Nitro-Glycerin Blow-Up Causes Immense Damage and Takes Two Lives.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 5.—A frightful nitro-glycerin explosion occurred on Albert Pike's farm at Orchard Park, this county, yesterday. Pike was instantly killed and a laborer from Bradford, Pa., name unknown, was blown to pieces.

The building in which the nitro-glycerin was stored was completely wrecked.

Coroner Tucker, of this city, will take charge of the bodies and make an investigation.

GOING TO THE MEETING.

Flanigan Leaves Athens To Attend
the Meeting of the Southern Building
and Loan Association.

Athens, Ga., March 5.—Special to The Evening Constitution.

Mr. C. D. Flanigan has gone to Knoxville to represent the Athens shareholders in the meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Building and Loan Association of that city.

Stock in that association to the amount of \$50,000 is held in Athens. The Athens stockholders are against the receivership,

Special to The Evening Constitution.

Athens, Ga., March 5.—Special to The Evening Constitution.

Major W. B. Young and City Engineer

Davidson, of Augusta, paid Athens a visit

to inspect the system of filters

used at our waterworks plant, as Augusta has determined to put in new filters.

They were taken in charge by Major

Wood J. P. Rhodes and Superintendent

W. L. Wood and shown every courtesy.

They have all suffered the Alkavis free to prove its

high name, and the Alkavis free to prove its

peculiar to womenhood.

The only importers of Alkavis so far are the Church Kidney Company, of 120 Madison Avenue, New York, and there are so anxious to put out that for the sake of introduction they will send a free specimen of the ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, who are a sufferer from any form of Kidney or Bladder disorder, Rheumatic Disease, Gout, Pain in Back, Female Complaints, or other affliction due to improper action of the kidneys or organs. We advise all sufferers to have their Alkavis free to prove its

peculiar to womenhood.

The cause of the accident was the high

water that had undermined and generally weakened the foundation. To repair the damage will cost \$50,000.

In an interview today Colonel Smolentz asserted that the strength and number of

the Greek and Turkish troops on the frontier were about equal. He had resigned, he said, because his advice to send further

re-enforcements to Crete had not prevailed, and for no other reason.

TRIBUTE TO KING GEORGE.

Indignation on the Part of the Con-
servatives Over the Paper Signed
by the Liberals.

London, March 5.—Sir Charles Dilke, Sir Thomas Reid, Mr. Henry Labouchere, Mr. John Dillon, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, the Right Hon. A. J. Mundell and nearly one hundred other liberal members of the house of commons have subscribed their names to a letter to the king of Greece, paying him a tribute for his services to Crete, and expressing hope for the future safety and welfare of himself and the island.

The Standard will say tomorrow that the letter has excited indignation among the supporters of the government.

The Constantinople correspondent of The Standard telegraphs that the police have reported that 10,000 Greek residents of the city are preparing to make trouble.

OUTRAGES UPON CHRISTIANS

Wedding Party Set Upon by Arnauts
and Turks and Three Persons
Are Killed.

Vienna, March 5.—Reports have been received here of outrages upon Christians in Old Servia by Arnauts and Turks.

A wedding procession was set upon near Tetevo and twenty-one of the party killed or wounded, and an attack was made upon a priest and two peasants near the town of Prilep, all three of whom were killed.

THE PORTE'S REPLY.

It Will Soon Be Delivered and Its
Tenor Is Supposed To Be
Acquiescent.

London, March 5.—The Times publishes a dispatch from Constantinople stating that the porte's reply to the identical note of the powers was drafted Wednesday and will probably be delivered soon.

The tenor of the reply is acquiescent.

The dispatch adds that the powers have agreed upon the terms of their communication respecting the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from Crete, and that this communication will be handed to the porte on Monday, immediately after the Bairam festival, during which the public offices are closed.

DISGRACE OF THE POWERS.

Gladstone Has No Mild Opinion About
the Interference of Powers
in Crete.

London, March 5.—In reply to a letter from the editors of The Chronicle, Mr. Gladstone writes from the south of France that to expel the Greek troops from Crete and keep a police, the butchers of Armenia, would further deepen the disgrace of the powers.

MOHAMMEDANS KILLED.

It Is Reported That Many Have Been
Slain in Sisini—Investigation
Will Be Made.

Canea, March 5.—It is reported that a great number of Mohammedans have been killed in the villages near Sisini.

The boys here request an impartial inquiry sent to ascertain whether there is any truth in the report.

Sisini is the city in which a Moslem report stated that over 2,000 Mohammedans had been massacred by Christians, but upon investigation it was learned that the story was false.

SHIPS FOR THE LEVANT.

Mediterranean Fleet of France To Be
Prepared for Service Under
Admiral Humann.

Paris, March 5.—It is reported that the government is making preparations to order the mobilization of the Mediterranean squadron, which will be sent to the Levant under command of Admiral Humann.

CALMER AT CANEA.

Greater Security Prevails There Than
There Has for Sometime Past.

Canea, March 5.—The city presents a calmer appearance today than it has for a long time, and a more secure feeling prevails.

A large number of Moslems were abroad today, and contrary to their custom of late, they were not armed. So general is the feeling that the worst of the crisis is passed that several shopkeepers have opened their places, and there was a slight revival of business.

THOUSANDS OF DEATHS.

The Bubonic Plague Has Left an Aw-
ful Record of Fatalities
in Its Trail.

Bombay, March 5.—The reports of the health authorities show that since the beginning of the bubonic plague in the city to the present time there have been 8,333 cases and 6,979 deaths from the disease.

MALIETOZA MENACED.

The King of Samoa Having a Hard
Time at Apia To Reign
Just Now.

London, March 5.—A dispatch from Auckland, N. Z., says that advice from Samoa under the date of February 24th reported King Malietoa was being menaced at Apia by a strong force of natives, led by King Tamasese, who was taking advantage of the absence of foreign warships to attack the capital.

Fighting was imminent and the foreign consuls could do nothing to avert disorder without the presence of warships.

SHIP FOUNDRED.

London, March 5.—A steamer supposed to be the Siracusa, a German vessel which was last reported as having sailed from Hamburg, has foundered off New Quay, Cornwall.

Her mast stood above the water. Nothing has been heard of her crew and it is supposed that they have all lost.

The ketch Engineers has foundered off Pastow, Cornwall, and all her crew drowned.

INGALLS ON CLEVELAND

A Scathing Review of the Late Admin-
istration by the Prickly Kan-
sas Porcupine.

INCREDIBLE AS A COMIC OPERA

He Has Given No Promises That He
Has Not Broken, and No Pledges
That He Has Not Betrayed.

COMPARES HIM WITH WALPOLE

And Adds: "History Will Record Its
Incredulity That Such an Impostor
Could So Long Escape Detection—He
Is the Central Figure of One Epoch
to Which No Lover of His Country
Will Ever Revert Without the Flush
of Indignant Shame."

New York, March 5.—A dispatch to The Sun from Havana says:

After all the talk about reforms for the island of Cuba and the publication of the decree signed by the queen regent of Spain, news came yesterday that there will be no reforms of any description for the present.

Cable dispatch from Madrid published here contains an extract of an article in La Epoca, of Madrid, in which it is said that after careful deliberation and consultation with the authorities in Cuba the government has decided that the time is not yet ripe to institute any kind of reforms in the administration of the island.

The news produced a great sensation here, and all the more when it became known that this new attitude of the government of Senor Canovas is strongly supported by the liberal party at Madrid.

The dispatch announces that Senor Segasta, leader of the liberals, has expressed his opinion that it will be a mistake for Spain to concede reforms to Cuba after the interference of the United States in favor of them.

"The more," said Senor Segasta, "that Spain concedes to Cuba at the request of the yankees the more they will ask, and as their policy with regard to us is based upon bad faith, the game will be endless if we let it go on."

The resolution of the government was adopted after long conference held in the office of Senor Canovas between the president of the council of ministers and the duke of Tetuan, minister of foreign affairs, and General Azcarraga, minister of war.

ANXIETY ABOUT M'KINLEY.

FULL PLAN OUTLINED

Commissioner Brown Talks About Police Protection for the County.

HOW THE COUNTY CAN ACT

It Can Legally Appropriate Money for the Inspection of Roads and Bridges.

THE CITY CAN PAY THE POLICE

The Two Appropriations Will Pay for All the Patrolmen Needed—The Plan Is Generally Indorsed—Many City Tax Payers Own Suburban Homes and They Are Clamoring for Police Protection.

A county police system, as outlined in the plans published in yesterday's Evening Constitution will, in all probability, be soon agreed upon and the people living outside the city limits have that protection to which they believe they are entitled.

Mr. Walter R. Brown, of the county board, made a statement to a representative of the Evening Constitution this morning in which he said:

"A good plan for giving the county police protection will soon be decided upon. It was partly outlined in your paper yesterday. The decision of the supreme court, while it says that the county has not the right to pay for police, it does not say it is not empowered to expend the county's funds for inspectors of roads and bridges. And right here will be the foundation for the new plan which will doubtless be adopted. As stated in your paper, we will endeavor to have the entire county incorporated for police protection just as it is now is about in spots. When this is done the city and county will join hands in giving all the protection to the residents of the county, who need their lives and property looked after just as well as the residents of Atlanta. The county in making an appropriation can do so for the payment of inspectors of roads and bridges, and the city can give its share for the police protection. The officers appointed to patrol the county can then act both as policemen and inspectors. In my opinion the whole matter can be easily arranged."

MEETS WITH INDORSEMENT.

The decision of the supreme court has only served to arouse the county residents to renewed efforts to get the police service which they once had, and which proved so important to their interests. The plan suggested by County Commissioner Brown is meeting with a general indorsement.

It is urged that there are now a number of Atlanta's largest taxpayers who own suburban homes and that others will make improvements of country sites if they are guaranteed the police protection which has been discontinued under a legal technicality. The improvement of property in the county means more taxes and better roads, something which is bound to be beneficial to the city itself.

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Control of the Atlanta and West Point Is the Object in View.

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Berry Wright and Frank Drakford Put Through the Rub.

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The search was made on an order from the court, with a view of finding some papers that might convict the negroes.

Wright is a shrewd negro and is charged

with working several emigration schemes that are clear swindles. He has been in jail for two years for contempt in refusing to tell the court what became of the money he collected while working his schemes.

The search was fruitless, as nothing was found that would throw any light on the case.

AT THE CITY STOCKADE.

At the city stockade at present there are 800 prisoners, mostly women, children and criminals.

Mr. Dave Vining, the superintendent, says that he has never had so large a number of this especial line of prisoners before.

The women are put in the quarters to

arm and one of them is a woman who

has been in jail for a year.

The hands of the stockade are busy

with plowing and planting potatoes.

In a short time the picturesque hills surround

the quarters will be green with early vegetables and there is sure to be a good crop produced.

WILL RESTORE RATES.

New York, March 5.—The Norfolk and

Western railroad has given notice that on March 15th it will restore rates on

the Cumberland Gap dispatch.

NEW HEALER IS IN TOWN

Individual With a Stubby Growth of Whiskers Says He Is in Touch With the Lord.

CAN DO WONDERS FOR THE SICK

He Says He Can Make the Stars and Sun Disappear and Force the Moon To Dance a Jig.

WILL DRIVE OUT UNDERTAKERS

FULL PLAN OUTLINED

BIG ROW ON WITH NEGROES

Commissioner Brown Talks About Police Protection for the County.

HOW THE COUNTY CAN ACT

It Can Legally Appropriate Money for the Inspection of Roads and Bridges.

THE CITY CAN PAY THE POLICE

The Two Appropriations Will Pay for All the Patrolmen needed—The Plan Is Generally Indorsed—Many City Tax Payers Own Suburban Homes and They Are Clamoring for Police Protection.

A county police system, as outlined in the plans published in yesterday's Evening Constitution will, in all probability, be soon agreed upon and the people living outside the city limits have that protection to which they believe they are entitled.

Mr. Walter R. Brown, of the county board, made a statement to a representative of The Evening Constitution this morning in which he said:

"A good plan for giving the county police protection will soon be decided upon. It was partly outlined in your paper yesterday. The decision of the supreme court, while it says that the county has not the right to pay for police, it does not say it is not empowered to expend the county's funds for inspectors of roads and bridges. And right here will be the foundation for the new plan which will doubtless be adopted. As stated in your paper, we will endeavor to have the entire county incorporated for police protection just as it now is about in spots. When this is done the city and county will join hands in giving all the protection to the residents of the county, who need their lives and property looked after just as well as the residents of Atlanta. The county in making an appropriation can do so for the payment of inspectors of roads and bridges, and the city can give its share for the police protection. The officers appointed to patrol the county can then act both as policemen and inspectors. In my opinion the whole matter can be easily arranged."

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This provision is construed to mean only in incorporated cities, and as the law failed to provide for the DeKalb city court should be so located, no writs of error may be taken direct from that court to the supreme court, but must be taken by appeal to the superior court and thence, if the litigants so desire, by appeal to the supreme court.

This decision places the DeKalb city court on a par with the county courts in such counties as have no large cities located within their limits.

THAT VEAL TRIAL TUESDAY.

The Veal trial will be held on Tuesday at 2:30 o'clock and not Wednesday, as heretofore stated.

Both sides feel confident, and it is said that over a hundred witnesses will be questioned.

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WHAT IT COSTS

BY THE WEEK.
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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS!

Where The Evening Constitution is delivered by carriers collections will be made by them at the week. Where The Evening Constitution is delivered by mail, cash in advance is required at the rate of \$4.00 per year, \$2.00 for six months, \$1.00 for three months, or 40 cents per month.

PERSONS
Leaving the city for a week or longer can have The Evening Constitution mailed to any address in the United States for 10 cents per week. Don't fail to do it. It will be as good as a letter from home every day, except Sunday.

Nichols & Halliday, Constitution Building, Advertising Managers for advertising outside of Atlanta.

ATLANTA, GA., March 5, 1897.

ARISTOCRATS IN AMERICA.
One of Atlanta's visitors the other day was Mr. A. J. Murat, of Florida, a descendant of that brilliant marshal who was made a king by Napoleon, and whose son afterwards came to this country and married into the Washington family.

We are not surprised to read in The Morning Constitution that Mr. Murat is a modest and unassuming gentleman. This is true of all genuine aristocrats. In Virginia, a few years ago, there was a quiet country doctor named Fairfax. He was the only lineal descendant of Lord Fairfax and was entitled to a seat in the British upper house.

In England he would have been a central figure among the peers of that country, but he preferred to remain in Virginia and there was nothing in his manner or mode of life to distinguish him from the gentlemen of his neighborhood.

As a rule, when you find a king, or a nobleman who can trace his parent of nobility back to William the Norman, you will find a quiet, well behaved person who is a model of gentleness and amiability.

It is only the counterfeit aristocrat who wears foppish and brags. The descendant of a Muggins will have more to say about blood and position than a genuine Verde Ven who can trace his lineage back to the battle of Hastings.

This is a pointer for some of our society people who have just found out that there are such things as coats of arms.

NEW LITERARY POSSIBILITIES.
Mr. Scott Jackson, the Kentuckian, who murdered Pearl Bryan, seems to be "one of them littry fellers." He now kindly offers to furnish a confession of one thousand words in length for the sum of \$10,000.

This is a higher figure than any magazine ever paid the most popular writer, but Mr. Scott Jackson knows what he is about. He is evidently a member of the new literary school. He knows that in this age information, culture and imagination count for nothing.

There is a craze for notoriety, and people are ready to pay fancy prices to see, hear and read the productions of the men and women who stand at the top of their profession, whether that profession be one of crime, one of good deeds or one of brains.

But Mr. Jackson overrates himself. There are others in his own line of business whose pen should command higher prices. The lady in Holland, who, some time ago, poisioned forty of her relatives in order to get their life insurance, ought to be able to command ten times more than Mr. Jackson demands.

The fact that this offer has not yet been accepted simply shows that the publishers of the new literature do not know the real value of the wares now in the market. They should wake up.

BOTTLED UP.

Our sister city, Knoxville, is in a peculiar fix. The recent riot there has resulted in the arrest of the mayor, the police and the fire department for contempt of court, and they have all been compelled to give bond for their good behavior.

The average tough in Atlanta would be delighted to have the same state of affairs in this city. Under such circumstances Decatur street would have a repetition of the New Orleans mardi gras and the pugilistic encounters would lay Carson City in the shade.

Still this is only a surmise. Atlanta has never yet seen the time in peace or war when she could not take care of herself. And we know enough of Knoxville to feel assured that she will straighten out her tangle.

DELAYED JUSTICE.

The supreme court of California has refused a new trial to Theodore Durrant, the nice young Sunday school monster, who assaulted and murdered two girls in a San Francisco church.

This is very encouraging. The murderer occurred only two or three years ago, and it now possible that the murderer will find his way to the gallows.

And yet there is no telling. In these days the resources of expert criminal lawyers seem to be unlimited. A sudden attack of insanity may cause further delay or the alleged confession of another person may be found to be investigated.

We never know that a murderer has been punished until his body is on the dissecting table.

According to the last census 3,861 persons over one hundred years old were.

Of these 2,857 were women. And yet we might travel up and down the land

and not be able to find that many old women on the continent.

The colored brother showed up gorgeously at Washington yesterday.

With rest and a nervous Mr. Cleveland's health will improve in the course of a few years.

President Martin, of Atlanta, and the McKinley club, were among the finest looking people in the parade at Washington yesterday.

President McKinley is in very fine health and Mrs. McKinley's condition is wonderfully improved.

Lord Beresford gets exclusive privilege in the matter of water and electric lights at Fitzgerald. We don't know about electric lights, but if he will stick to water he will avoid lots of trouble.

Postmasters are wearing blue faces these days. They should cheer up. McKinley's tommathay may not reach the smaller ones for a year or two.

At Carson City three men are the observed of all observers—Corbett, Fitzsimmons and Colonel E. C. Bruffey.

It is understood that the new administration will not order any more red tape. The outgoing concern left enough on hand to supply the country for the next ten years.

A train was overturned by wind in England the other day. Among other Georgia products the British will have to take our cyclones.

The critics of the new school will pronounce the following genuine poetry:

"The Jaybird sat on a hickory limb,
And a sad, sad bird was he;
His grief and his woe (or his woe and his grief)

Was a painful thing to see.
"Oh why do you weep?" the field mouse asked.

Said the bird: "I learned today
That the thing you see there holding the plow
Is also called a jay."

SOLDIERS IN PEACE
SOLDIERS IN WAR

A few days ago the rumor of a possible war with Spain was current in our military circles. In the newspapers published outside of the strength of Georgia's volunteer militia.

This was an eminently sensible and proper thing to do and the Spanish minister at Washington doubtless took a note of the figures so kindly and unexpectedly furnished.

The volunteer militia gives a very faint idea of our real fighting strength. We found that out about thirty-six years ago.

In Atlanta, just before the war, we had several fine infantry companies, a troop of dragoons, and a cavalry company. In the exciting days that followed the election of Lincoln the voice of every volunteer soldier was for war.

So fearless and faithful was young Silvey, and so just was he in his intercourse with his fellow men, that the better classes at once became his devoted friends and the rougher elements dared not interfere with him.

How he succeeded in rising from an humble beginning to the position of a merchant prince is known to the majority of my readers. The story of his life has already been told and it is unnecessary to repeat it here.

His death reminds us that the old guard is passing away. Few of that stout-hearted band, whose fidelity, sacrifice, foresight and enterprise have built up Atlanta, are left to enjoy the results of their labors.

Death has been busy in their ranks and they grow thinner year by year.

Among the members of the honorary escort I noticed the names of more than one hundred citizens who are entitled to be called pioneers of either the old or the new Atlanta. As my eye glanced over the familiar names a flood of stirring memories rushed through my mind. Many of these men were middle-aged citizens when I was a beardless boy, but even in my school days their deeds were on every tongue, and one of the most pleasant tasks of my life was my attempt a few years ago to perpetuate their history in a local chronicle.

In this brief sketch it would be out of the question to take even a score of these fathers of Atlanta and give the faintest outline of what they have done for us. Take, for instance, Johnathan Norcross, Independent. Latimer is putting in a larger crop of bait gourds than usual and his painted canopied crop last year was very good. His cork trees were not injured by the blizzard and he is good in shape to turn out a lot of the finest fishing tackle ever seen in Georgia.

The Trion Echo has changed its head to The Trion Herald. It will continue to trion head till it gets one that fits.

The Trion Echo is learning to swear in half a dozen languages so that if there are any loose consulates lying around after the first table is through he can copper on to one of them.

Sam Jones went to Macon to half-soul the folks. But he listened to some of Tom Loyless's Jokes.

And since then he's feeling unhappy within For he found out the source of original sin.

Naturally, the people at home watched the career of these companies with intense interest. It was feared that many of the young men who had never known hardship of any kind would be unable to stand the exposure and privation of a long march.

To the surprise of everybody, these very young men developed into veterans and fought like tigers. Dry goods men and professional men, with soft hands and pink and white complexions, marched through the snows of Virginia and Tennessee, slept in the mud and water of the trenches, and when they returned home on furlough were in better physical condition than many of our soldiers who had been used to a rough outdoor life from their boyhood.

When these so-called holiday soldiers realized the real nature of war and the urgent need of their country, comparatively few of them shirked their duty.

I believe that no city of Atlanta's size provides a more numerous and volunteer militia who were true to their colors and made a better record in the field.

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I feel satisfied that the members of our volunteer militia today are the worthy successors of the brave men of '61. It may be that many of them do not feel that they are fit for a rascally and hot-headed way, but when the time comes they will be equal to it. The man who looks at them in their parade and sizes them up is a fool if he thinks that they will not make good fighters. If he has such an idea let him investigate the matter, and when he comes to his senses he doubtless thinks that Corbett and Fitzsimmons have just had a settlement with him.

The American soldierly spirit is not dying out. The descendants of the revolutionary veterans proved their valor in the war of 1812; their sons conquered Mexico; the sons of their sons won the Civil War, and it is reasonable to suppose that their sons will make equally as good a record when the time comes if it ever comes.

A. D. Adair, like all of the Adairs, has never shirked either danger or duty in peace or war, and is not only one of the most lovable and modest of men, but has proved in many ways a sacrifice to him-

THE PASSING OF THE OLD GUARD OF ATLANTA

The honorary escort for the funeral of the late John Silvey was in many respects a notable one.

A glance at the list of names is in the highest degree suggestive. The personal history of the men named in that list would be the history of the city of Atlanta. It goes back to Marthasville.

Yesterday I was in a reminiscent vein, and the idea occurred to me that our old pioneers are rapidly passing away, and death is also claiming many of our citizens who, though not old in years, were among the builders of Atlanta.

Within the past few years what a goodly company has departed from the stage of life.

Among the names that will readily be recalled are those of General Lucius J. Garrett, Senator Brown, Judge Erskine, Shadrach Inman, Richard Peters, Dr. Wills and J. G. Westmoreland, A. W. Mitchell, William M. Lowry, Dr. Atticus G. Haygood, Dr. H. V. M. Miller, Dr. J. T. Leftwich, Dr. P. D. D. Colonel Sam Williams, Dr. Henry Tucker, Dr. H. C. Hornaday, Captain Henry Jackson, J. O. Harris, W. A. Moore, Colonel E. N. Broyles, the Kiser brothers, Colonel L. P. Grant, Judge Richard H. Clark, Major Sidney Root and many others.

The judges and lawyers in the list are all notable men. There are such names as Hopkins, Newman, Hillyer, Konz, Calhoun, Thompson, and many others.

Among the doctors are Roy, Todd, Stiles and McDaniels.

Dr. Amox Fox deserves a whole chapter by himself. He is one of the pioneers of new Atlanta, coming here just after the war, and whether in public or private life, he has always been known as a brainy, big-hearted man, who would make any sacrifice to serve a friend or advance the interests of his people.

Captain E. P. Howell is another well-known figure in the escort. He is one of the pioneers of old Atlanta, and his service with sword and pen are matters of history.

There are other names in the list which will suggest to the thoughtful reader much that is interesting in this reminiscent life.

The old guard was well represented in the escort, and I hope and trust that there will be no vacancy in its serried ranks for many a year to come. Honest John Silvey was a fortunate and a happy man to gather about him such friends.

We must accept the dispensations of Providence, but I never hear of the death of one of Atlanta's pioneers without feeling that it is untimely, for this fair metropolis of ours is so youthful that all of her sons and daughters and all of her fathers and mothers, and I am sure, of your brows, too.

I cannot see why the men who stood by Atlanta's cradle should not be spared to see what is in store for us in the twentieth century, whose dawning light already glows on our brows with its auroral glory.

But this is dreaming. Time will not spare us and the day is not far distant when "taps" will sound for the last of the old guard and he will go to his eternal camping ground.

Almost day by day a member drops out of the ranks and is seen no more. One by one the leaders and the followers yield to the stern command of that foe, death conqueror whom no mortal can resist.

It is a time to look into the future as well as to glance at the past. Would that we could penetrate the dark vista before us and know the fate of our comrades. But this cannot be, and perhaps it is for the best. The old guard will still move onward in solid phalanx as hopeful and resolute as, when more than a generation ago, it met and vanquished the forces which then opposed Atlanta's progress.

In this list of veterans whose names are before me now, who will be the next to go?

The question brings a shudder to the stoutest heart, and yet it carries with it no thrill of fear. The men who have so nobly done their duty to this gracious city, through the storm and stress of war and the necessities of peace, will be ready for their last bivouac when the signal comes.

Atlanta's old guard is still marching on.

It has new conquests to make. It is an organization of victory. In its Napoleonic dictionary failure and defeat have no place. When its work is over, when its day is done, it will die, but it will never surrender.

WALLACE PUTNAM REED.

WITH THE GEORGIA SAGES.

Judge John Tolbert Harrison, of Lumpkin, is in the city. He is a sort of half-breed newspaper man himself, and he brings with him a good many of the Lumpkin Independents. Latimer is putting in a larger crop of bait gourds than usual and his painted canopied crop last year was very good. His cork trees were not injured by the blizzard and he is good in shape to turn out a lot of the finest fishing tackle ever seen in Georgia.

When Gene Russell started to Nassau He was singing in church as a bassau,

But when he drank some

Of that sugarcane rum

They had to pull him away with a lassau!

Major McKinley, in choosing his minister to Greece, should not ignore the excellent qualities of Mr. Pyle, of Pearle.

Lord Beresford he acted as herald

Of progress for frisky Fitzgerald,

Got a cinch on the rights

For her water and lights,

And he cuts up now like a three-year-old.

Death has been busy in their ranks and they grow thinner year by year.

Among the members of the honorary escort I noticed the names of more than one hundred citizens who are entitled to be called pioneers of either the old or the new Atlanta. As my eye glanced over the familiar names a flood of stirring memories rushed through my mind. Many of these men were middle-aged citizens when I was a beardless boy, but even in my school days their deeds were on every tongue, and one of the most pleasant tasks of my life was my attempt a few years ago to perpetuate their history in a local chronicle.

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WILLIAM J. BRYAN WRITES HIS MESSAGE

On the Heels of McKinley's Inaugural Address Comes a Ringing Statement on the Money and Trust Problems from the Candidate Whom 6,502,685 Voters Wanted To Be President.

William J. Bryan, who was the choice of 6,502,685 voters for president of the United States, has written his message to the American people, and it is published on the heels of Mr. McKinley's inaugural address to show the difference there would be in the two public documents had the verdict of the election been in favor of the democrats. Mr. Bryan's message was written exclusively for The New York World, and is furnished to The Evening Constitution by The World with its consent for publication. He writes as follows:

(Copyright, 1897, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.)
Washington, D. C., March 2.—The campaign of 1896 resulted in a widespread study of economic questions, and this study resolved itself into a conviction that something is wrong.

People may differ as to the proper remedy, but disease in the body politic must be admitted.

The American people have, so to speak, summoned a physician—one reared and educated in the republican school—and while they have sufficient strength to overcome the effect of any drug which may be administered, they also have sufficient intelligence to determine by experiment whether their condition is improved or made worse by the treatment.

TWO KINDS OF POLITICAL PHYSICIANS.

To carry the figure a little further, political physicians may be divided into two classes—namely, those who seek to improve existing conditions, and those who seek to reconcile mankind to the conditions which exist.

There are some who, when a complaint is made, endeavor to discover the cause and judge of its merits, while others endeavor to silence complaint by compelling the people to submit without remonstrance, no matter how much they suffer.

I do not know that I can describe the difference better than by suggesting that some attempt to cure hunger by increasing the quantity of food, while others recommend that the stomach be contracted until it fits the food.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S RESPONSIBILITIES.

Those who in state and nation are intrusted with legislation will be held responsible for the manner in which they deal with the questions which now confront our people. Without excluding other questions from consideration, I desire to call attention to two—the money question and the trusts.

Of the money question first. The contest between bimetallism and gold monometallism has begun, and will not end until one system or the other secures a complete triumph.

Silver is now in an intermediate state. While gold has a monopoly of mint privileges, standard silver dollars are a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, except where they are specifically contracted against.

Silver cannot be left in this position permanently. It must either be restored to equality with gold or relegated to the plane of token money and made a limited legal tender.

From 1722 down to 1873 gold and silver were alike standard money. They were coined without limit at a fixed ratio (at first 15 to 1 and afterwards 16 to 1) without discrimination against either metal, and during a part of the time, at least, they were coined without charge for mintage.

Bimetallists seek to return to that system, and, as the means of restoring bimetallism as it existed prior to 1873, favor the opening of the mints of the United States to the free and unlimited coining of both gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.

DEBTORS HAVE RIGHTS AS WELL AS CREDITORS.

The right of the debtor to select the coin of payment is a part of bimetallism, and this right is lodged with the debtor, whether the debtor is a private individual or the government.

National bank notes are redeemable in lawful money, and during the war the banks exercised the right to redeem their notes in the lawful money which was the cheapest, namely, greenbacks. It should also be remembered that during the war the government exercised the right to discharge its coin obligations in the coin which was the cheaper at that time, namely, gold.

The prohibition of special contracts is also necessary to bimetallism. If the public welfare requires the use of two metals as standard money, then it is certainly contrary to public policy to allow one metal to be demonetized by private contract.

Special contracts create an extraordinary demand for the kind of money contracted for and tend to destroy the parity and put a premium upon the money designated in the contract. The interests of all the people who use money should not be sacrificed in order to give an unfair advantage to those who loan money.

There is no compromise ground between bimetallism and gold monometallism. Some have objected to the ratio of 16 to 1, but they have not endeavored to secure bimetallism at any other ratio. Some oppose the independent action by the United States, but aid from other nations is so remote a possibility that dependence upon international bimetallism is equivalent to the advocacy of gold monometallism.

Besides deciding between monometallism and bimetallism, the American people must decide between greenbacks and national bank notes.

Most of the monometallists favor national banks of issue, while nearly all bimetallists prefer the greenbacks as we have them to-day, and are in favor of driving the national banks out of the business of issuing money.

For years the national banks were content with their privileges and left the greenbacks undisturbed, but they have recently commenced an attack upon government paper under the pretense that the issuing of paper money is a part of the work of the banks.

They insist that the government should, to use their own language, "go out of the banking business."

THE PEOPLE MUST ISSUE MONEY—NOT THE BANKS.

Now that the issue is raised, a comparison will be made between the two systems, and I feel confident that this comparison will lead the American people to the conclusion that the issue of money, whether metallic or paper, is a part of the work of government, and they will then demand that the banks shall go out of the governing business.

I have merely stated the financial problem as it now presents itself. To avoid the issues raised is impossible; to postpone their settlement will only prolong the period of agitation; to err in their treatment is to invite the wrath of an awakened people.

TRUSTS.

The trust has few defenders. It lives because it has numerous secret but influential friends.

Its existence is not only a menace to the national welfare, but an impudent denial of the ability of the government to protect its citizens.

Jefferson said that one of the main duties of the government was to restrain men from injuring one another.

Never was it more necessary than now for the government to exercise this restraining power. All admit that the government should protect the physically weak from injury at the hands of those who are physically strong, and yet the strongest man is scarcely twice as powerful as the average man.

Now, when improved machinery and associated wealth make a single corporation a thousand times as strong, sometimes, as the average individual, is it not right and necessary to protect the peculiarly weak from injury at the hands of those who are peculiarly powerful?

THEY ARE AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY

There are so many arguments that can be made against the trusts that one scarcely knows with which argument to begin.

It is a gross injustice to leave the people at the mercy of a coal trust, an oil trust, a sugar trust, a coffee trust, or any other trust which can control the price of an article of necessary consumption, and then extort millions from the consumers.

It is as much the duty of the government to protect society from these institutions as it is to afford protection against the highwayman or the burglar, and yet I am not sure but there are arguments even stronger than the arguments directed against the amount of the extortion.

The fact that a trust can drive a merchant out of business if he refuses to join with the trust threatens to make a complete change in the business methods. It is impossible to conceive of a more demoralizing condition than that in

which the merchant is compelled to choose between bankruptcy on the one hand and conspiracy against the welfare of society on the other.

CORRUPTION TO OUR POLITICS.

Under such conditions honesty, industry and business ability count for nothing; merit is punished and wrong is enthroned.

If any stronger argument can be found against the trust it is found in its corrupting influence upon politics. A small per cent of the unjust profits gathered in by great trusts will make such a large contribution to a campaign fund that the party which received that contribution is likely to manifest but little disposition to "kill the hen that lays the golden egg."

The head of the sugar trust once testified that the trust contributed to the republican campaign fund in republican states, to the democratic campaign fund in democratic states and to the campaign funds of both parties in doubtful states. Are these donations merely an evidence of devotion to the political principles of all parties, or are they made as a business investment for the purpose of purchasing immunity from just punishment?

LEXOW TRUST INQUIRY COMMENDED.

The recent trust investigation in New York has brought out much valuable information.

Aside from business methods and the size of the profits, the public has learned that the salaries of trust officials increase in size as the memories of those officials decrease in retentiveness.

But, after all, investigations only furnish information: they do not correct evils. Newspapers can spread the information before the public and can assist in the building up of public sentiment, but at last the people themselves, through their representatives in the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the government, must secure the relief which they desire.

HOW MONOPOLY BECOMES SECURE.

Legislators who secretly favor trusts will not legislate against them; executives who secretly favor trusts will not enforce laws against them; judges who secretly favor trusts will not interpret laws to their disadvantage. When the people are sufficiently aroused to the iniquity of the trusts, and sufficiently earnest in their determination to exterminate the trusts, then, and not until then, will the trusts disappear.

A NEW LAW SUGGESTED.

As a means to an end I suggest that a law making it a penal offense for any corporation to contribute directly or indirectly to any campaign fund will greatly aid in the securing of anti-trust legislation and in the enforcement of anti-trust laws when enacted.

A movement against the trusts has already been started in some of the states. I have no doubt that the movement will continue, gathering in strength as it progresses, until the anti-trust forces finally camp upon the shores of the Potomac and control the national government.

W. J. BRYAN.

The sub-heads in Mr. Bryan's Article are the Editors.

CLEVELAND AND OLNEY

ARE NOW ON THE OUTS

They Disagreed as To the Ruiz Affair, and the Secretary Told the President That He Could Take the Remains of His Administration and Go Duck Shooting With It.

New York, March 5.—A Sun special from Washington says:

It is learned from what is deemed trustworthy authority that President Cleveland and his secretary of state disagree on the advisability of sending the Ruiz correspondence to the senate, and, as a result Secretary Olney told Mr. Cleveland that he could take the remains of his administration and go duck shooting with it.

Wednesday morning Secretary Olney sent to the president the correspondence in the Ruiz and Scovell cases, and, incidentally, took occasion to severely criticize Consul General Lee for his attitude in the matter of asking for warships.

Mr. Cleveland reviewed the correspondence, and sent it back to Mr. Olney, saying that he would not permit it to go to the senate in the shape he had fixed it up.

Word was sent to the senate that "it would be incompatible to the public service to furnish the desired correspondence."

THE GOVERNOR TAKES ACTION

He Orders a Stay in Requisition in the Marcus Baum Case.

HABEAS CORPUS IS PENDING

Governor Atkinson Decides That in Justice to All Parties the Legal Points Involved in the Case Now Before the Courts Shall Be Settled First.

Governor Atkinson has put a quietus on the Baum requisition case from Augusta for the present.

The case came before the governor some time ago, when a requisition was asked for the return of Baum to the Maryland authorities by the governor of that state.

Baum resisted the requisition on the ground that it was simply an effort being made by Maryland creditors to get him back there so that they could have a better leverage for the collection of a debt.

The case was argued before Governor Atkinson by several attorneys from Augusta last Monday and this morning he issued the following order:

"In re-application for revocation of warrant on requisition of the governor of Maryland for Marcus Baum.

"It appearing on hearing of the above application that legal questions are now before the court in a habeas corpus case made by said Marcus Baum; that neither party may be deprived of the right of appeal to the higher courts when a decision is made, it is

"Ordered, That no further action be taken in the case in this office until the questions involved of which the courts have jurisdiction have been finally adjudicated.

W. Y. ATKINSON, Governor.
JOHN P. ATKINSON, Secretary.

A PERMANENT ENDOWMENT.

Mercer University's President Working for It.

Athens, Ga., March 5.—Special to The Evening Constitution.

Rev. H. R. Bernard, financial agent of Mercer university, went to Macon today to confer with the university officials concerning this work.

Mr. Bernard has been quite successful in this work thus far, and has secured several thousand dollars toward the permanent endowment fund of Mercer University.

He will enter actively upon the work canvassing within the next few weeks.

Saturday Bargains

One Case Dress Calicoes .3 1/2 c yd
One Case Dress Ginghams .3 1/2 c yd
12 1/2 c Grade Dress Sateens 7 1/2 c yd
12 1/2 c Grade Percales .7 1/2 c yd

Misses' Ribbed Black Hose .50 pair
Men's Seamless Socks .50 pair
Ladies' Navy Blue Cheviot Skirts, Taffeta Lined, 4 yds wide, for

75c each

URUGUAY SIEGE PROCLAIMED

London, March 5.—A dispatch from Montevideo, capital of Uruguay, says that a state of siege has been proclaimed and orders have been issued for the mobilization of the troops of the republic.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AT 51 PER BOTTLE.

YOUNG LADIES
who suffer from Profuse, Painful, Suppressed or Irregular Menstruation are soon restored to health by

Bradfield's
Female Regulator.

It has been used with great success for more than 30 years and known to act on the organs of Menstruation. It never fails to give relief and restore health to the suffering woman. It should be taken by the girl just budding into womanhood, when Menstruation is Scant, Suppressed, Irregular or Painful, and all delicate women should use it, as it has a wonderful influence in toning up and strengthening her system by driving through the proper channels all impurities.

At TAYLOR'S
240 Marietta Street

75c each

At TAYLOR'S
240 Marietta Street

75c



The White House Ladies.

It is an even century which stretches between the election of John Adams to the presidency and the election of Mrs. Adams and the changes that have come. It is said that the history of the white house began with the supervision of Mrs. Adams. She was unlike Mrs. Washington. As a girl she had been poor and after marriage she and her husband became diligent students. Mrs. Adams was fifty-three years old when she came to the white house, and in eight years she had been, as the vice president's wife, a leading figure in social life at the capital. She had also spent several years in Europe and was familiar with court usage.

Mrs. Adams was ill for some time after her husband's election and did not much participate until after the yellow fever of 1798 had gone. In 1800 she went from Philadelphia to Washington in a carriage. The roads were very bad, and Mrs. Adams said of Washington that it was only a city in name; here and there a small cottage without a glass window, interspersed among the trees. She had a small room, a great scale, modeled after the duke of Leicester's house in Dublin. Mrs. Adams used to have her week's laundry hung up to dry in the East room; and the oval room, now the library, was her drawing room. The number of visitors who found their way to this house was amazing, considering that the house was literally in the wilderness.

The levees inaugurated by Mrs. Washington, and continued with greater success by Mrs. Adams, were abandoned in the Jefferson administration. Mrs. Jefferson had been dead seventeen years, and by Mrs. Adams' time the secretary of state, succeeded Mrs. Adams as the reigning figure over the social life in the little capital. Jefferson, who had loved and courted her mother, was very proud of her. When Madison became president Mrs. Madison established the levees and in splendor and elegance dispensed anything hitherto attempted by previous ladies.

After Mrs. Madison came Mrs. Monroe, who had been a famous New York belle, and then Mrs. John Quincy Adams.

Mrs. Adams was graceful and capable of entertaining great men. Among her guests were Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay and the great LaFayette. About thirty years after LaFayette's visit, the prince of Wales came over. Buchanan was president then, and his niece, Harriet Lane, was mistress of the white house. It is said that she was very beautiful. Buchanan was very fond of her, and had reared and educated her. His biographers say that her letters to her equal those of Chesterton or Babbitt. After this came other mistresses of the white house, more or less gracious, beautiful and interesting women. Then came Mrs. Cleveland, who has won the affection of the whole nation by her superb womanliness and sweetness.

Yesterday Mrs. McKinley's reign began, and she will doubtless add another interesting chapter to the social history of the white house and prove herself a worthy successor of those who preceded her.

Reflections of a Bachelor

From The New York Press.

That was a man who dedicated his book of poems "To One Who Knows."

When man forgives a woman he forgoes her; when a woman forgives a man, she reminds him of it afterwards.

A baby show with six sets of triplets and thirty sets of twins is the best sort in the world to grow old bachelors.

Women like to take care of men, when they are sick because they know it's the only time they can get them at a disadvantage.

When a man tries to impress people he keeps quiet when he ought to talk; when a woman tries, she talks when she ought to keep quiet.

A woman may make a fool of herself in a good many ways, but a man sometimes makes a good many fools of himself in the same way.

—

A Charity Entertainment

A number of prominent women in town have been greatly interested in the night school for girls, which has been organized and in operation for two months. Another school will be started next Monday night, but it is hoped that the great deal of real good will be accomplished. But there is little question of the good, seeing as the schools are for the young girls in the factory districts of the city, who have no time or opportunity for educating themselves.

Just now the schools need books, and the pupils need clothes—at least some of them—in order to raise money for these needs the school committee have decided to give an entertainment immediately after Lent. The entertainment will have musical, dramatic and spectacular features, and the best local talent will participate in it thus insuring its entire success.

Mr. W. A. Hemphill, who has been the promoter of the charity, and who is earnestly and warmly interested in its success, is chairman of the committee which has the entertainment to arrange. Yesterday a meeting was held and definite plans decided upon by the committee.

The program was arranged yesterday will be divided in three parts. The first part will be the successful little comedy, "A Scrap of Paper." The second will consist of short musical programme. The third will be a very charming ballroom scene. Colonial costumes will be worn in the scene ending in a artistic dance. Copies of the play have been ordered and the parts will be assigned at once. A meeting will be held at Mrs. Hemphill's next week for rehearsing parts of the programme and discussing minor arrangements.

A number of Atlanta's prominent society people will take part in the entertainment, and with the warm interest the public generally has for this most worthy charity, to encourage their efforts, it is sure to be a success.

—

The Art Contest.

The committee from the Woman's Club met and considered the drawings submitted in the contest arranged by the club. The winning artist is Miss Adelaide Everhardt, of the club.

The design is for the cover of the spring catalogue of Douglas, Thomas & Davis and that firm was induced by the club to offer a prize of \$25 for the best design.

Miss Everhardt's design seemed best to the committee from an artistic standpoint and from the standpoint of the advertiser.

Forty-four designs were submitted in all. Some of them were unusually artistic and original and it was hard to decide between them.

Among those deserving special mention,

were the design submitted by Miss Martha Crawford; Wheatley, of Americus, who is studying in New York, and a poster design by Miss Martha Duncan Beal, of Washington, Ga., who is another student in the New York schools. Another good design is by Miss Eugenia Cobb, an Atlanta Newman, two Georgia girls, in New York.

The designs sent in by Miss Martha K. Morton and Miss Maude Scruggs are given special mention by the committee. Other designs are by Mrs. J. King Cooper, of Marietta; Miss Caroline Geiger, who recently won a prize offered by The Journal for the Journal's page head. Miss Mae Waring, of Cement, also sent in a charming drawing.

The interest manifested by the women artists in the contest is very gratifying to those who arranged it. It is certain that such contests will give a practical direction to the efforts of women who wish to do designing, and will be vastly beneficial to them.

The drawings will be exhibited at a meet-

Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Wylie and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Atkinson.

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GROWING EVERY DAY!
The Evening Constitution is going into more homes daily—it is printing more news daily—it is improving in every way with every issue.
You Can't Afford To Do Without It!

VOL. I. NO. 1.

THE EVENING CONSTITUTION.

ATLANTA, GA., FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 5, 1897.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Second Edition

3:30 P. M.

A. T. WOOD FOR SENATOR

FIRST DAY IN WHITE HOUSE

Gov. Bradley Has Appointed Him as Kentucky's Representative To Succeed Blackburn.

AT ODDS WITH MARK HANNA

Mark Sent Him a Peremptory Telegram Ordering a Special Session of the Legislature.

BRADLEY MAKES A HOT REPORT

Says Inferentially That He Will Mind His Own Business and Is Running the Public Affairs of Kentucky in the Interest of the People, Not of the Politicians—The Hanna Telegram, Which is Said To Have Been Somewhat Salty, Not Made Public.

Louisville, March 5.—Governor Bradley and Mark Hanna are at odds about the senatorial question. The following telegram, which was sent from Frankfort yesterday, is self-explanatory:

"To Mark Hanna, Arlington Hotel, Washington, D. C.—I stated in the Commercial Tribune more than two months ago that no session would be called until March 4th. I told you that a session would be called immediately after that date.

"Hence, your dispatch of today asking me to call a session immediately is unwarranted. The session will be called tomorrow and that act will be influenced alone by what I conscientiously believe to be the best interest of the public service.

"W. O. BRADLEY."

The governor declined to make Hanna's telegram public, and he would not talk about the matter. When asked what time he would set for the extra session, Governor Bradley said with some warmth that he would do as he was pleased about the date.

A friend of Governor Bradley gave the following details of the executive's differences with Hanna:

"Hanna was made to believe that Bradley intended to appoint a senator and then fail to call the extra session, all to beat Congressman Hunter, who wants to be senator. First came a dispatch from Hanna advising against an appointment, but in favor of an immediate extra session. The governor replied courteously, but went on and prepared the appointment of Major A. T. Wood as senator, and it will be announced tomorrow."

WOOD IS APPOINTED.

Louisville, Ky., March 5.—Governor Bradley this morning appointed Major A. T. Wood, of Mount Sterling, United States senator, to succeed Blackburn. The governor also issued a proclamation, calling an extra session of the legislature for March 13th, to elect a senator for the full term.

President McKinley Performs His First Duties as High Ruler of the United States.

Mr. Olney, However, Is Not Among Those Who Pay Their Respects to the New Administration.

McKINLEY NAMES HIS NEW ONE

His First Act Is To Formally Name His Cabinet and Send the Papers to the Senate, Which Considers Them in Executive Session—Georgia Politicians on the Scene.

Washington, March 5. Special to The Evening Constitution. President McKinley is spending his first day in the white house.

The day is threatening and cloudy and the city is dirty and unkempt in consequence of the hard use it received.

There is still a great number of people in town, and in spite of the crowded condition of the trains last night and this morning there is evidently many thousands more people in the city than its ordinary residents.

The new president opened the day by receiving the clubs that paraded in his honor yesterday.

Their stay was made short in consideration of what he must have to do, and after they had departed the new president retired with his private secretary, J. Addison Porter, and performed his first official act as president of the United States. It was to sign the commissions for each of the members of his cabinet.

When this was completed he sent them immediately to the senate, which is now considering them in executive session.

The first formality of the day took place when at 10:10 the late cabinet, with the noticeable exception of Secretary Olney, drove up to the executive mansion.

The gentlemen of the cabinet were received by their new chief, who greeted each cordially and had a chat with each individually.

The call was a brief one, and the secretary soon retired.

Mr. McKinley, then again closeted himself with his secretary, and began the first hard struggle with the work that will be his for the next four years.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

The proceedings of the first session of the fifty-fifth congress were witnessed by a very large assemblage of spectators in the galleries of the senate chamber.

The senate is today without the legislative partnership of the house of representatives, which body will remain in a state of suspended animation until called into renewed existence on the first day of the extraordinary session soon to be convened by President McKinley.

The republican side of the chamber looked as though the contents of a conservatory had been deposited in it.

Magnificent floral offerings had been placed on the desks of numerous senators who had taken the oath of office yesterday,

Continued on Eighth Page.

OF COURSE THEY WILL!



PRESIDENT MCKINLEY—"Now, gentlemen, get together and stay together."

DIDN'T PAY POLICIES

Receiver Appointed for the Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company.

THE ONE CRAPP WAS AFTER

This Time Another Richmond Was Heard From and Charles Z. Blalock Is Now Receiver.

IT IS W. J. MALLARD'S COMPANY

The Company Can Dissolve the Receivership with a Good Bond of \$5,500. This Same Concern Was the Cause of Crapp Answering to a Charge of Perjury—Some Further Interesting Developments Expected.

The Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company is in the hands of a receiver. This afternoon at 2 o'clock T. W. Rucker and Arnold & Arnold attorneys for H. K. Gardner, of Elberton, appeared before Judge Lumpkin with a petition asking that a receiver be appointed for the Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company on the following grounds:

Six months ago Gardner secured a policy in the company for \$1,500 and sustained a loss by fire about three months ago and the company after frequent promises to do so failed to pay the loss. It was further claimed that there was danger of the assets of the company being lost unless a receiver was appointed to care of its affairs.

Judge Lumpkin appointed Charles Z. Blalock temporary receiver and required the defendant company to show cause on March 15th why a permanent receiver should not be appointed. The defendant company will be allowed to give bond in the sum of \$3,500 with good security in behalf of Gardner and Frank Crapp, and if such bond is given the receivership will be dissolved.

The insurance company is the same one for which a receiver was asked for by Frank Crapp, who was afterwards arrested on a charge of perjury made by W. J. Mallard, manager of the company. Crapp was acting as the receiver of the George H. Holliday Lumber Company.

Dayton Hale is the president of the insurance company and W. J. Mallard is the secretary and general manager. Hale is a brother of W. C. Hale and the trouble in which the company has become involved is partly due to the failure of the concerns with which the president of the Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association was interested.

Some interesting developments in this receivership case are looked for.

MAYOR RESIGNS.

W. E. Seed, of Butler, Could Not Agree with His Council—To Hand in His Resignation.

Columbus, Ga., March 5. Special to The Evening Constitution. Mr. W. E. Seed, of Butler, has resigned as mayor of that city.

He and the council could not agree as to the management of the town affairs and so at a meeting of the council last night he resigned.

TOMPKINS APPEALS

He Is Not Satisfied With the Decision Rendered by the United States Judge.

GOES TO THE CIRCUIT COURT

Higher Tribunal Will Now Have To Pass Upon the Interesting Litigation.

THE SPEER INJUNCTION DISSOLVED

But a Supercedens Will Practically Keep It in Force—Celebrated Building and Loan Case Seems To Be Far from Settlement.

THE BLAZE STARTED AT NO. 23 GARIBOLDI

STREET AND NO. 19 AND 21 WERE DESTROYED—HARDHILL BAPTIST CHURCH

WAS BADLY DAMAGED BY FIRE—GREAT

EXCITEMENT CAUSED.

The litigation over the Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association receiver bobbed up serenely again in the United States circuit court this morning. The case came up through the application of Judge Henry B. Tompkins, representing Charles E. Garner et al, asking for an appeal to the circuit court of appeals at New Orleans. The appeal was granted by Newman, and the case will now be presented to that tribunal for settlement as to whether the federal court should come in and take jurisdiction of the assets or not.

In accordance with his decision yesterday denying a receiver, Judge Newman issued an order this morning dissolving the injunction which was made against State Treasurer Speer on the 23d of last month, preventing him from turning over any securities in his hands to any parties without an order from the federal court.

APPEAL DFOR SUPERSEDEAS.

As soon as this injunction was dissolved Judge Tompkins applied to the court for a supersedeas pending the appeal to the circuit court of appeals. His point was well taken and was sustained by Judge Newman, and will remain in force until the case is finally disposed of.

In keeping with the supersedeas Judge Newman issued an order which directs that the state treasurer shall not turn over any of the securities in his possession without a general or special order from the United States court, but does not keep the treasurer from delivering mortgages as the may fall due and may want to be paid, if the court is applied to and an order to this effect issued.

Judge Tompkins feels confident that he has a good case and will make a strong effort to have the decision of Judge Newman reversed by the circuit court of appeals and an order issued appointing receivers from the federal court to assume charge of assets of the association and wind up its affairs.

The phase of the litigation has thus reached an interesting stage, and the attorneys on the opposing sides will battle harder than ever for supremacy before the higher court.

STRIKE GROWING SERIOUS.

Cleveland, O., March 5.—The strike at the Globe Shipbuilding Company is growing serious. Yesterday the blacksmiths and shipbuilders' helpers' union, composed of employees of the Cleveland Shipbuilding Company, 150 strong, went out and declared that they would stay out until a scale was made.

The shipbuilding industry in the city is now at a standstill and fully 1,000 men are out.

FIRE BUGS AT WORK

Church and Dwellings Badly Damaged by Fire and Water This Morning.

BLAZE WAS A DANGEROUS ONE

It Started at 2:30 O'clock, and by the Prompt Work of Firemen It Was Soon Checked.

POLICE ARE AFTER THE FIREBUGS

The Blaze Started at No. 23 Garibaldi Street and Nos. 19 and 21 Were Destroyed—Hardshell Baptist Church Was Badly Damaged by Fire—Great Excitement Caused.

About 2:30 o'clock this morning the firemen answered a call which proved to be the largest fire of the year and it required excellent work on their part to keep the flames from spreading to other and more valuable property.

Four houses and one church were practically gutted and one house was badly damaged. The house in which the fire started was vacant, and has been for some time; this led Chief Joyner to believe that the fire was of incendiary origin and the report has been so made out. The police will make a strong effort to find the miscreant who started the blaze and if he is caught he will be dealt with as severely as the law allows.

When the department reached the fire it was found that the house at 23 Garibaldi street, a vacant two-story frame dwelling, owned by Perry Chisolm, was a mass of flames and was then ready to fall. No. 21, owned by Perry Chisolm, a one-story frame dwelling, occupied by James Brant, colored, was already far beyond control.

FIRE HAD A GOOD START.

The same was true of No. 19, owned by Green & Matthews and occupied by Tobe Gault, colored. The Hardshell Baptist church, colored, was in a blaze and the flames were spreading rapidly. The roof of No. 19, owned by Perry Chisolm and occupied by Roland Gault, colored, was in a blaze. This was the condition in which the firemen found the buildings when they arrived and they did good work to keep the flames from spreading. The street is narrow and the houses on the opposite side were already scorched when the fire fight began.

It was seen at a glance that the flames in most of the houses were already beyond control and the firemen set to work to save the dwellings on Ira and other adjoining streets. After several hours of hard fighting it was seen that all of the houses had been lost except No. 19, which was saved, but which had been damaged. The dwelling at 156 Ira street, in the rear of where the houses were burning, was damaged by the heat, but not to any great extent.

The damage in all will probably amount to \$1,000.

AGREED UPON AN AMERICAN

Washington, March 5.—W. L. Chambers, of Alabama, who was formerly United States land commissioner of Samoa, has been agreed upon by Great Britain, Germany and the United States as chief justice of Samoa to succeed Judge T. S. who is also an American.

The king of Samoa makes the appointment and he will undoubtedly confirm the selection.

Second Edition

WEATHER FORECAST:

For Georgia—Threatening weather and rain tonight; generally fair Saturday; colder in the northern portion.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

BOLD GAME IS WORKED

TO BLOW UP THE JAIL

A Dastardly Attempt of Prisoners To Wreck the Jail at Decatur With Dynamite.

TWO MEN ARRESTED FOR IT

They Are Said To Be Tools of a Gang of Crooks Who Infest the City.

MANY CHECKS FOUND ON THE MEN

Special Guard Was Placed To Watch

They Bought Furniture and Gave Checks in Payment, Securing Balances in Cash and Easily Duping the Unsuspecting—Game Worked at Several Places—Detectives After the Gang.

For over a week the retail furniture dealers of this city have been the victims of a smooth swindling scheme.

The scheme has been worked by a clever set of crooks, it is thought, who used groves as tools.

Mr. C. A. McKinney, the Whitehall street furniture dealer, was the first to discover the scheme, and at once reported the matter to the detective department.

As a result the two negroes who have no doubt been used as tools are locked up at police headquarters.

Charles Sims is one and the charge booked against him is forgery. He is Primus H. Echols, convicted of cotton stealing, wrote to the sheriff. The letter was as follows:

"Mr. H. E. Austin: If anything wrong turns up in the night, don't blame me with it. For I am having nothing to do with it. Mr. Austin, you have been a friend to me. I am going to be one to you. Your friend, HENRY ECHOLS."

"P. S.—Some of the boys are going to try and blow out a rock with dynamite, so be on your guard.—H. E."

On Tuesday the jail was searched and a lot of dynamite was found.

A special guard was placed at the jail to prevent any further attempt was made by the prisoners, but nothing was discovered.

The sheriff is making an investigation to discover how the dynamite got into the jail, and who it was among the prisoners who intended to carry out the diabolical scheme.

The matter has created no little excitement in Decatur.

A RACE FOR LIFE.

Banker Hunt, of Eatonton, Was Biten by a Mad Cat, and He Went to Paris.

Mr. W. B. Hunt, a prominent banker of Eatonton, Ga., has just escaped an attack of that dreadful disease known as rabies.

Mr. Hunt passed through Atlanta yesterday on the way to his home, after spending several

McKINLEY'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS STRIKES A POPULAR CHORD

HOPING FOR THE BEST

Only Kindly Criticism of the Address by McKinley's Friends and Foils Alike.

DON'T WANT AN EXTRA SESSION

New Yorkers Are Tired of Congress and Assert That It Should Be Sent Back Home at Once.

A CONSTANT MENACE TO BUSINESS

But Outside of This Feature the Speech Is Complimented for Its Dignity, Plainness and Common Sense. The New York Newspapers Hall It as a Distinct Relief After Four Years of the Verbose and Platitudinous Amplification of Innocuous Phraseology by Grover Cleveland—Their Comments.

New York, March 5.—The Press, republican, commenting editorially on President McKinley's inaugural address, says: "President McKinley has spoken as those who had the highest conception of his character. He has maintained that excellent sense of proportion which has ever distinguished his public career. Before all things he places revenue—tariff revenue, not internal revenue, and revenue to be had from a protective tariff. This is the broad base of the pyramid of his policy."

The Advertiser, republican, says:

"President McKinley gives every guarantee of a business administration that an inaugural message can express. Like his letter of acceptance of the republican nomination, his first communication as president, addressed to the people, is remarkable for its simplicity of statement, its wholesome and welcome freedom from rhetorical pretense and the strong aid of common sense that pervades it."

The World, democrat, says:

"President McKinley's inaugural address touches with candor and courage upon nearly every question of importance now before the country. We must all hope for the best and wish Mr. McKinley every success. If he shall restore prosperity and make the government better and the people happier he will deserve well of his country."

SPECIAL SESSION UNNECESSARY.

The Herald, democrat, says: "In his first message as president to the American people, Mr. McKinley makes an expected plea for protection, and announces that he will summon congress to meet in special session on March 15th to impose higher tariff duties. The reason or excuse he gives for this extraordinary step is the condition of the treasury, but he frankly says that the purpose is for protection as well as revenue."

"In our opinion, a special session at this time is not only unnecessary, but likely to prove baneful by reviving the dreaded tariff agitation and affording new opportunities for jingo mischief, thus depriving the country of that rest which it so much needs after passing through a succession of crises which have greatly taxed its resources and handicapped its prosperity. As for protection, the country has had enough of its abuses and burdens, and the people have repudiated it at the polls. Not even the election of McKinley was a protection victory."

"From this feature of Mr. McKinley's inaugural address we turn with gratification and hope to his views as to the true foreign policy of the United States. This part of his message is a timely, earnest plea for peace which does infinite credit to the statesmanship and patriotism of the president."

HOPES FOR BIG RESULTS.

The Sun, democrat, says: "There is in the address the framework of an administration which can satisfy the country and restore prosperity to its citizens. There are some important omissions, some points of vagueness and some signs of what we believe to be mistaken judgment in the president's preliminary announcement, but the impression created by the document, we are sure, will be mainly favorable. Everybody will find in the first official utterances of President McKinley the traits of simplicity, apparent sincerity and an unaffected modesty in his attitude toward the other departments."

Strange New Shrub That Cures Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Rheumatism, Etc. Free.

We have previously described the new shrub developed in this country which proves a specific cure for diseases caused by the kidney or urinary disease. It is now stated that this shrub is a product of the well known Kava-Kava plant, and is a specific cure for these diseases just as quinine is for malaria. Hon. R. C. Wood, of Lowell, Mass., has recently sent a specimen which cured him of Kidney and Bladder disease of ten years' standing, and Rev. Thomas M. Owen, of West Pawlet, Vt., gives credit to its wonderful curative powers in disorders peculiar to womanhood. The only import of Kava-Kava so far as the Church Kidney Cure Company of New York is concerned is that they are so anxious to prove its value that for the sake of introduction they will send a free treatment to every member of the church who is in need of the Atlanta Constitution who is a sufferer from any form of kidney or bladder disorder. Price's cure, Rheumatism, Gravel, Pain in the Back, Female Complaints, or other affliction due to improper action of the kidneys or urinary organs. We give the name of the company and receive the Atlanta Free. It is sent to you entirely free, to prove its wonderful curative powers.

ENGLAND IS WELL SUITED

McKinley's Address, With Slight Exceptions, Satisfies the Voracious British Lion.

ARBITRATION VIEWS PLEASE

Too Much Protection in It, of Course, but That Was What Everybody Expected.

A MERCHANT MARINE IS RIDICULED

So Long as We Shut Our Gates to Foreign Raw Material, Says The London Press, Just So Long Will the American Merchant Marine Be Conspicuous Only by Its Absence, for No Vessels Can Prosper When They Only Carry Cargoes One Way—Their Comments.

London, March 5.—The Standard commenting upon President McKinley's inaugural address says:

"The country will observe with great satisfaction that President McKinley puts at the very beginning of his message, and confirms the constant, clear and positive meaning of his words by the emphasis of their position, the declaration that the value of our 'money' must not be further threatened—it should all be put upon an enduring basis, not subject to easy attack, nor its stability to doubt or dispute. Mr. McKinley was elected for that specific purpose."

CLAIM NOT ALLOWED.

VICTOR MCCORD WANTED INDEMNITY FROM THE PERU GOVERNMENT.

He Was Arrested and at One Time Sentenced To Be Shot, but Was Saved—Treated with Cruelty.

New York, March 5.—The Herald's special cable from Panama says:

A correspondent in Lima, Peru, telegraphs that the government of that republic refuses to allow the claim of Victor H. McCord, an American citizen, for false arrest and imprisonment. The claim is for \$200,000.

Mr. McCord was superintendent of the Arquiza and Cuzco railroad in 1885. A revolution was in progress in Peru at that time and a train on which Mr. McCord had taken passage was captured by the rebels. Through the treachery of the engineer Mr. McCord was pointed out as the most important prisoner.

He was sentenced to be shot at once, but was saved by the efforts of a few Peruvians. He was then imprisoned and treated with great harshness and cruelty.

After the release of Mr. McCord he filed his claim for \$200,000, the justice of which has been repeatedly recognized by the Washington authorities. Peru being as often requested to adjudicate and pay it.

HEARS THE SAD NEWS.

Walsh, Editor of The Augusta Chronicle, Receives the Shocking Intelligence of His Mother's Death.

Augusta, Ga., March 5.—Special to The Evening Constitution.

This morning, about 8 o'clock, while working at his desk Mr. Pat Walsh managing editor of The Chronicle, received the sad and shocking intelligence that his mother had just died from an attack of heart disease.

Mrs. John Walsh retired last night in her usual health, but waked after midnight in great pain with a feeling of congestion about the heart. Before medical aid could be procured she had passed away.

She was an estimable woman and leaves a husband and seven children.

TWO KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION

A frightful Nitro-Glycerin Blow-Up Causes Immense Damage and Takes Two Lives.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 5.—A frightful nitro-glycerin explosion occurred on Albert Pike's farm at Orchard Park, this county, yesterday. Pike was instantly killed and a laborer from Bradford, Pa., name unknown, was blown to pieces.

The building in which the nitro-glycerin was stored was completely wrecked.

Coroner Tucker, of this city, will take charge of the bodies and make an investigation.

GOING TO THE MEETING.

Flanigan Leaves Athens To Attend the Meeting of the Southern Building and Loan Association.

Athens, Ga., March 5.—Special to The Evening Constitution.

Mr. C. D. Flanigan has gone to Knoxville to represent the Athens shareholders in the meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Building and Loan Association of that city.

Stock in that association to the amount of \$50,000 is held in Athens. The Athens stockholders are against the receivership.

OFFICIALS HOLD CONSULTATION.

City Engineer of Augusta and Mayor Young in Athens.

Athens, Ga., March 5.—Special to The Evening Constitution.

Mr. W. H. Young and City Engineer Davidson, of Augusta, paid Athens a visit today.

They came to inspect the system of filters at our waterworks plant, as Augusta has determined to put in new filters.

They were taken in charge by Mayor Pro Tem, J. F. Rhodes and Superintendent W. L. Wood and shown every courtesy.

The cause of the accident was the high waters that had undermined and generally damaged the foundation. To repair the damage will cost \$10,000.

CLAMORING FOR WAR

Immense Crowd Gathers in Athens and Marches to the Palace To See the King.

CROWN PRINCE QUIETS THEM

Populace Resent the Interference of the Powers in the Cretan Question.

GREAT UNCERTAINTY AT SELINO

It is Declared That Kandamos Is Still Holding Out, Despite the Previous Reports That the Town Had Surrendered to the Christians—The Reports Are Very Vague.

Athens, March 5.—The warlike preparations here continue without abatement. The reserves of 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1897 have been summoned to join the colors and they are responding with alacrity. All seem imbued with the desire for open hostilities against the Turks and the greatest enthusiasm is reported everywhere. It is stated that there will be a general mobilization of the Greek forces later. It is reported that the Turkish troops on the Greek frontier are commanded by German officers of the Ottoman army, and this adds to the bitterness felt against Germany for her attitude in the present trouble.

A great meeting was held here yesterday to protest against the action of the powers and to give expression of approval of the policy of King George. The crowd marched to the palace and entered its precincts, shouting for war.

DENOUNCE ATTITUDE OF POWERS.

Several speakers addressed the crowd, denouncing the powers for the support they were giving to the Turks against the Christians, and calling upon their hearers to shed their last drop of blood in upholding the honor and rights of Greece.

Ultimately the duke of Sparta, the crown prince, who was attired in a general's uniform, appeared and briefly thanked the assemblage in the king's name for the loyal support they had given him. He then begged them to withdraw and to maintain the calm attitude that befitting the dignity of the nation in the present juncture.

Loud cheers were given for the king and crown prince and the crowd then proceeded to the ministry of finance, where a deputation was received by Premier Delannais.

He declared that the government would do its duty without exceeding what was right and just.

SITUATION AT SELINO.

Great Trouble About Getting a Greek Vice Consul to the Scene of the Trouble.

Canes, March 5.—The situation at Selino and in the vicinity of that town is uncertain. The reports from there are very vague. It is declared that Kandamos is still holding out, despite the previous reports that the town had surrendered to the Christians.

For three days a discussion has been going on between the admirals of the foreign warships and M. Baraklis, the Greek vice consul, who was recently directed by King George to go to Selino to intervene with the insurgents in behalf of the besieged Mohammedans at Kandamos. The vice consul insisted on going to Selino on the Greek warship Hydra, but the admirals, apparently thinking that he went in a Greek vessel, Greeks would get too much credit for the rescue of the Moslems, declined to permit him to go on the Hydra.

They offered to place a Russian torpedo boat destroyer at his service for the purpose specified, but M. Baraklis very pointedly refused to go. It is now variously stated that M. Baraklis has gone on his mission of mercy, and that he has not gone. The importance of the matter lies in the desperate situation of the besieged Moslems at Kandamos. They may fall victims to the incensed insurgents while the diplomatic quibbling proceed, a fact which seems to be of no importance to the foreign admirals.

Publis feeling here is strong against the attitude of the admirals, which may lead to the loss of many lives.

FIGHTING ALL OVER CRETE.

Russian Warship Completes a Cruise Around the Island and Reports Hostilities Everywhere.

Canes, March 5.—A Russian warship arrived here today from a cruise around the island made for the purpose of observation.

Her commander reports that fighting is going on in the vicinity of all the coast towns.

It adds: "A curious feature is the way in which it tampered with the doctrine of the defeated party. Even the tariff paragraph is an endeavor to compromise between conflicting principles. The passage relating to a restoration of the merchant marine is one of the most significant, but it is not exactly for today especially, and the United States will never have an export trade to speak of while it willingly deprives itself of cheap raw materials which form the very basis of production."

SAYS IT IS PRUDENT.

In its comments on the address, The Chronicle says:

"It is a very safe utterance and will doubtless command its author to the good opinion of the American public. It will also confirm the estimate of other countries that he is a very prudent man, and has opinions on specific matters of his own.

The tone throughout is good and manly.

If is satisfactory to notice that he promptly assumed moral and political responsibility for the arbitration treaty. We wish we could believe the declaration against trusts was more genuine than we fear it is."

The Daily Telegraph says that the principles which inspire the McKinley bill could hardly have been re-enunciated in a more uncompromising form.

Gratification is expressed by all the newspapers on President McKinley's remarks on arbitration.

COL. SMOLENITZ'S RESIGNATION

He Hands It in Because, He Says, His Advice About Re-Enforcements Was Not Taken.

Athens, March 5.—At a late hour Wednesday night 300 feet of the west end of the immense eighth viaduct gave way and crashed into Mill creek. As far as known no lives were lost.

A street car had just passed but a minute or two before another was stopped just on the brink of the chasm. Both cars were filled with passengers.

The cause of the accident was the high waters that had undermined and generally damaged the foundation. To repair the damage will cost \$10,000.

In an interview today Colonel Smolentz asserted that the strength and number of the Greek and Turkish troops on the iron road were about equal. He had resigned, he said, because his advice to send further

re-enforcements to Crete had not prevailed, and for no other reason.

TRIBUTE TO KING GEORGE.

Indignation on the Part of the Conservatives Over the Paper Signed by the Liberals.

London, March 5.—Sir Charles Dilke, Sir Thomas Reid, Mr. Henry Labouchere, Mr. John Dillon, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, the Right Hon. A. J. Mundell and nearly one hundred other liberal members of the house of commons have subscribed their names to a letter to the king of Greece, paying him a tribute for his services to Crete, and expressing hope for the future safety and welfare of himself and the island.

The Standard will say tomorrow that the letter has excited indignation among the supporters of the government.

The Constantinople correspondent of The Standard telegraphs that the police have reported that 10,000 Greek residents of the city are preparing to make trouble.

OUTRAGES UPON CHRISTIANS

Wedding Party Set Upon by Arnauts and Turks and Three Persons Are Killed.

Vienna, March 5.—Reports have been received here of outrages upon Christians in Old Servia by Arnauts and Turks.

A wedding procession was set upon near Tetovo and twenty-one of the party killed or wounded, and an attack was made upon a priest and two peasants near the town of Prilep, all three of whom were killed.

THE PORTE'S REPLY.

It Will Soon Be Delivered and Its Tenor Is Supposed To Be Acquiescent.

London, March 5.—The Times publishes a dispatch from Constantinople stating that the porte's reply to the identical note of the powers was drafted Wednesday and will probably be delivered soon.

The tenor of the reply is acquiescent.

The dispatch adds that the powers have agreed upon the terms of their communication respecting the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from Crete, and that this communication will be handed to the porte on Monday, immediately after the Bairam festival, during which the public offices are closed.

DISGRACE OF THE POWERS.

Gladstone Has No Mild Opinion About the Interference of Powers in Crete.

London, March 5.—In reply to a letter from the editors of The Chronicle, Mr. Gladstone writes from the south of France that to expel the Greek troops from Crete and keep a police, the butchers of Armenia, would further deepen the disgrace of the powers.

MOHAMMEDANS KILLED.

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FULL PLAN OUTLINED

BIG ROW ON WITH NEGROES

Commissioner Brown Talks About Police Protection for the County.

HOW THE COUNTY CAN ACT

It Can Legally Appropriate Money for the Inspection of Roads and Bridges.

THE CITY CAN PAY THE POLICE

The Two Appropriations Will Pay for All the Patrolmen Needed—The Plan Is Generally Indorsed—Many City Tax Payers Own Suburban Homes and They Are Clamoring for Police Protection.

A county police system, as outlined in the plans published in yesterday's Evening Constitution will, in all probability, be soon agreed upon and the people living outside the city limits have that protection which they believe they are entitled.

Mr. Walter R. Brown, of the county board, made a statement to a representative of the Evening Constitution this morning in which he said:

"A good plan for giving the county police protection will soon be decided upon. It was partly outlined in your paper yesterday. The decision of the supreme court, while it says that the county has not the right to pay for police, it does not say it is not empowered to do so. The county's funds, inspectors of roads and bridges, and right here will be the foundation for the new plan which will doubtless be adopted. As stated in your paper, we will endeavor to have the entire county incorporated for police protection just as it now is about in spots. When this is done the city and county will join hands in giving all the protection to the residents of the county, who need their lives and property looked after just as well as the residents of Atlanta. The county in making an appropriation can do so for the payment of inspectors of roads and bridges, and the city can give its share for the police protection. The officers appointed to patrol the county can then act both as policemen and inspectors. In my opinion the whole matter can be easily arranged."

MEETS WITH INDORSEMENT.

The decision of the supreme court has only served to arouse the county residents to renewed efforts to get the police patrol service which they once had, and which proved so important to their interests. The plan suggested by County Commissioner Brown is meeting with a general endorsement.

It is urged that there are now a number of Atlanta's largest taxpayers who own suburban homes and that others will make improvements of country sites if they are guaranteed the police protection which has been discontinued under a legal technicality. The improvement of property in the county means more taxes and better roads, something which is bound to be beneficial to the city itself.

Among those who own homes in the county and outside the city limits are Chief Justice Simmons and Associate Justice Lumpkin. Then there are such well-known citizens and large taxpayers as Judge George Hillyer, Joseph Thompson, G. B. Adair, F. M. Potts, W. C. Sanders, W. C. Sanders, W. L. Calhoun, E. H. Thornton, Dr. J. F. Alexander, Dr. R. B. Riday, Dr. Mozeley, A. P. Morgan, Mayor Collier and many others.

At the next meeting of the county commissioners the matter will probably come up for consideration and some definite action be taken.

CABINET MEETING IN ATHENS

The Course of the Greek Army To Pursue in Macedonia Is Laid Down.

Athens, March 5.—The cabinet council which met last evening after Premier Delianis's interview with King George, sat until 1 o'clock this morning. It is reported that as a result of the deliberations of the ministers several important decisions were reached.

According to the report the cabinet determined upon the course of action of the Greek fleet on the coast of Macedonia, with a view to aiding the mobilization of the Macedonian forces, the guarding of Macedonian towns, devolving upon the gendarmes and the depot battalions.

It is estimated that Greece will soon have 300,000 men under arms, including the reserves.

The Greek iron clad Spezia and Tarsa have sailed from Piraeus under sealed orders.

COAL FOR THE SHIPS.

Port Royal Product Has Been Tested and Found To Be Satisfactory.

Augusta, Ga., March 5. Special to The Evening Constitution.

During the presence of the Atlantic squadron at Charleston, the government contracted for 5,000 tons of coal at Port Royal for the use of any of the ships that might exhaust their supplies during the naval evolutions attending upon the blockade of Charleston harbor, but only a few hundred tons of it were taken by the Maine, the other large ships not having necessity for it. The government made an effort to establish an important coaling station at Port Royal, but the quality of the coal available there has been a drawback.

The ships require coal of high steaming capacity, and the Pocahontas coal is most highly esteemed. Two recent tests made by the Newark with the Jellico coal at Port Royal have proven thoroughly satisfactory, and this gives rise to new hope for Port Royal as a coaling station.

During the season 15,000 head of cattle are boiled down into extract of beef every week at Fray Bentos, South America.

A WARRANT FOR ARCHIE

Formwalt Street School Lad Who Cut Sol Williams Held for Assault To Murder.

STEELE'S UNIQUE DECLARATION

The Arrest of Bob Steele Reveals the Troubles of Atlanta's Colored Masons.

HAVE NO BUSINESS WITH IT

Steele Says the Better Class of Negroes Quite the Lodge When the Other Class Got Control—Negro Masonry and a Hog's Side Pocket, Steele Explains The Case.

As told exclusively in The Evening Constitution yesterday afternoon Bob Steele, the well known barber, was arrested by a warrant sworn out by Richard Treadwell, a colored brother in the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, who stated that Steele had embezzled \$400.80 from the lodge.

Steele was taken before Justice Bloodworth and put under a \$500 bond, and his trial set for Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock. When seen about the matter this morning Steele said: "I do not deny that I am short the amount, but there was no disposition on my part to take any money that did not belong to me."

"I have been treasurer of the lodge for about nine years, and have handled a large amount of money. When my successor in office was elected, last December, I checked up my accounts and found that I was short \$400.80. I immediately went before the lodge and reported the matter to them, saying that I was sorry about the matter, and would pay them back the entire amount. I made them the proposition for the payment of \$50 every quarter until I had settled.

HANDED DOWN TOO SOON.

"The proposition was made in earnest and I supposed that it would be accepted, but this bull-headed negro, Treadwell, and his people of the city, kept the others from accepting my proposition, and the warrant was sworn out. Those negroes have no idea of the first principles of Masonry. It was handed down to them so soon, and before they could appreciate it. A low crowd has obtained the upper hand in it, and for this reason the better class of negroes in the city refuse to have anything to do with secret organizations. It would have been better for me if I had severed my connections with all negro secret organizations ten years ago.

"Negroes have no more business with Masonry than a hog has with a side pocket. I have handled all of the money which has been paid into Big Bethel church treasury, and have never been short there. It is merely a plot against me, as is shown by the refusal of my proposition."

WORK OF THE GRAND JURY

ONE INVESTIGATION THIS MORNING BUT NO INDICTMENTS

On a Junkteting Tour—The County Jail, Convict Camps, Roads and Bridges To Be Investigated. About the Jail.

The grand jury did not indict anybody this morning.

One of the witnesses who appeared before the jury was Mr. W. J. Mallard. His summons read: "To testify in the case of the state against John Smith," but it was understood he was to testify in the perfidy case of Frank Crapp, against whom Mallard swore out a warrant several days ago on the ground that Crapp had sworn falsely in a petition for a receiver for Mallard's insurance company, the Mechanics' Mutual. There was no indictment this morning, however, but the case is not yet disposed of.

DOGS WEAR COLLARS.

The grand jury did not indict anybody this morning, with Foreman Frank P. Rice marching at the head of the column.

With one notable exception the grand juries of Fulton county have every six months for the past fifteen years roared the county jail unmercifully and wound up with the statement that it was being conducted as well as it could be under the circumstances. The following will be the report which this grand jury will probably make on the jail this time:

A ROAST FOR THE JAIL.

"We believe the Fulton county jail is a blot on the body politic and is a disgrace to any civilized community. We urge the rapid completion of the new jail for the present county prison is not fit for the incarceration of any human being. But we believe the authorities are keeping it in as good a condition as possible."

A LIFE TIME OF SENTENCES.

Two or three days ago the grand jury indicted John Terrel on two charges of assault with intent to murder and for burglary. Terrel is the negro who, about a month ago, burglarized a boarding house on Ivy street and then attempted to shoot the landlady, Miss Wilkinson, and Police Officer Ivey. His sentences will aggregate more than an ordinary lifetime, and it all grew out of his unlawful desire to become the owner of a ham.

TRYED TO BURN THE HOUSE.

Cordelle, Ga., March 5. Special to The Evening Constitution.

An incendiary attempt was made to burn a dwelling house owned by W. C. Williford, of this city, at 4:30 o'clock this morning.

Turpentine was used on the walls.

The flames were extinguished by the fire department.

During the season 15,000 head of cattle are boiled down into extract of beef every week at Fray Bentos, South America.

THE DECISION MEANS MUCH

Outcome of the Litigation Over the Georgia Lease Is Watched With Interest.

STABBED SOL WITH A KNIFE

L. & N. MAKES A STRONG PLAY

Sol Wore a Collar, and Archie Guyed Him About "Dogs Wearing Collars," the Fight Resulting.

EFFORTS TO SETTLE THE CASE

WOULD CHANGE CONNECTIONS

Boys Will Not Be Allowed To Return to School Until the Affair Is Investigated—Williams Boy Is Badly Hurt but Will Recover.

GIVING THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE A THROUGH LINE

WILL DRIVE OUT UNDERTAKERS

J. W. Miller, a German, Says He Possesses the Gift of Divine Power and That He Can Make the Stars and Sun Disappear and Force the Moon To Dance a Jig.

JUDGE NEWMAN REFUSES A WRIT

Giving the Louisville and Nashville a through line from Cincinnati to Charleston and from New Orleans to the same point—Southern Would Be Unisted and New Route Opened.

WILL DRIVE OUT UNDERTAKERS

There is a big story behind the fight of the Louisville and Nashville railroad to retain absolute control of the Georgia railroad, and of the Central railroad to establish its claim to a half interest in the lease of the road.

The determination of this fight carries with it the future control of the Atlanta and West Point railroad, and at the same time will either work for or against a through line which the Louisville and Nashville wishes to establish over its own tracks to Charleston harbor.

If the Louisville and Nashville can retain a title to an absolute lease of the Georgia railroad without the Central railroad being in the deal, it has plans on foot by which it will secure control of the Georgia and South Carolina railroad and then become the sole owner and lessor of tracks through to this great south Atlantic port.

The scheme which lies behind this fight is an important one and will work greatly to the advantage of Atlanta by reason of the fact that it will establish a through line by one system through Atlanta to the coast, which will prove one of the most valuable lines in the south and a healthy feeder to the markets of this city.

Through trains will be placed in operation between Atlanta and Charleston and a new and fast line opened via this city to St. Louis, Cincinnati and Louisville to the south Atlantic coast.

PARTS IN THE DEAL.

Another point which not pass unnoticed is the part which the Atlanta and West Point railroad will play in the deal. The Georgia railroad is supposed to own three-eighths of the stock in the Atlanta and West Point—the remaining portion being between the Central, the Louisville and Nashville and private individuals.

If the Louisville and Nashville can establish an absolute right to the lease of the Georgia it will give it a controlling interest in the stock of the Atlanta and West Point. When this controlling interest is secured it will assume absolute control of the operation of the Atlanta and West Point, which means a through line over its own tracks from New Orleans to Atlanta, and this is not the half. When the through line from New Orleans to Atlanta is established it will become an open competitor to the Southern, and instead of receiving and delivering vestibule trains at Montgomery they will be carried on toward the east as far as Augusta or Charleston, over its own tracks, and the Southern will have to resort to the old route via Birmingham and the Alabama Great Southern.

The decision which the litigation will bring about is being watched by railroad financiers all over the country. It is a strong play which the Louisville and Nashville is making, and if it ends successfully it means a complete revolution of the railroad connections in this section of the country.

DEKALB COURT PUT OUT.

COURT DECISIONS PUT COURTS ON AN EQUAL FOOTING.

The Failure of the Law Creating the Court To Provide for Its Location Within an Incorporated City Was the Reason Advanced.

WAS NEVER CONFIRMED.

Congresses Meet and Adjourn and Mr. Marbury Is Neglected.

Baltimore, March 5.—The chief justice yesterday sent to William L. Marbury, United States district attorney for Maryland, a commission that will continue him in office until President McKinley names his successor.

This action was made necessary because

Mr. Marbury's nomination was never confirmed as his tenure of office expired with the adjournment of congress today.

Mr. Marbury was appointed in September, 1894, but the nomination was held up in the senate, owing, it is said, to the opposition of Senator Gorman. The president again sent Mr. Marbury's name to the senate of the fifty-fourth congress, but it, too, adjourned today without acting upon it.

It is thought that President McKinley will allow Mr. Marbury to fill out the term of his original appointment of four years.

SEARCHED IN THE JAIL.

Berry Wright and Frank Brakeford

Put Through the Rub.

Berry Wright and Frank Brakeford, who have become notorious through their African emigration schemes, and who are now locked up in jail for contempt of court, were searched this morning by the jail officials.

The search was made on an order from the court, with a view of finding some papers that might convict the negroes.

Wright is a shrewd negro and is charged with working several emigration schemes that are clear swindles. He has been in jail for two years for contempt in refusing to tell the court what became of the money he collected while working his schemes.

The search was fruitless, as nothing was found that would throw any light on the case.

AT THE CITY STOCKADE.

At the city stockade at present there are 163 prisoners, mostly women, children and cripples.

Mr. Dave Vining, the superintendent, says that he has never had so large a number of this especial line of prisoners before.

The negroes are put in the quarries to crack rock, and the children and the men

break five or six cinders before they fall, throwing up a piece of timber and somersault and breaking it before it falls.

These two gentlemen are experts in the art of shooting and some of their shots seem almost impossible.

The gun club is giving this exhibition free to those interested in their chosen sport.

DEATH OF MRS. WILCOXON.

Young Wife of Mr. Cleveland Wilcoxon Passes Away This Morning.

This morning at 4 o'clock Mrs. Cleveland Wilcoxon died at the Alhambra.

Mrs. Wilcoxon was the pretty young wife of Major Cleveland Wilcoxon of this city, and her death was a peculiarly sad one, as she had only been married about a year.

No arrangements have been made for the funeral as yet.

WILL RESTORE RATES.

New York, March 5.—The Norfolk and

Western railroad has given notice that

on March 18th it will restore rates on the Cumberland Gap division.

NEW HEALER IS IN TOWN

Individual With a Stubby Growth of Whiskers Says He Is in Touch With the Lord.

SHERIFF MCGRARY IS HERE

The Prisoner Who Secured His Release Yesterday Has Left Atlanta.

He Came for the Prisoner and Finds That He Has Flown to Parts Unknown.

SOLICITOR HILL ON THE LAW

Some of the Justices of the Peace May Find Themselves Defendants in Criminal Cases.

THE EVENING CONSTITUTION
EVERY DAY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

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Don't fail to do it. It will be as good
as a letter from home every day, except Sunday.

Nichols & Holiday, Constitution Building, Advertisers Managers for advertising outside of Atlanta.

ATLANTA, GA., March 5, 1897.

ARISTOCRATS IN AMERICA.
One of Atlanta's visitors the other day was Mr. A. J. Murat, of Florida, a descendant of that brilliant marshal who was made a king by Napoleon, and whose son afterwards came to this country and married into the Washington family.

We are not surprised to read in The Morning Constitution that Mr. Murat is a modest and unassuming gentleman. This is true of all genuine aristocrats. In Virginia, a few years ago, there was a quiet country doctor named Fairfax. He was the only lineal descendant of Lord Fairfax and was entitled to a seat in the British upper house.

In England he would have been a central figure among the peers of that country, but he preferred to remain in Virginia, and there was nothing in his manner or mode of life to distinguish him from the gentlemen of his neighborhood.

As a rule, when you find a king, or a nobleman, who can trace his patent of nobility back to William the Norman, you will find a quiet, well behaved person who is a model of gentleness and amiability.

It is only the counterfeit aristocrat who swallows and brags. The descendant of a Muggins will have more to say about his blood and position than a genuine Vere de Vere who traces his lineage back to the battle of Hastings.

This is a pointer for some of our society people who have just found out that there are such things as coats of arms.

NEW LITERARY POSSIBILITIES.
Mr. Scott Jackson, the Kentuckian, who murdered Pearl Bryan, seems to be "one of them literary fellas." He now kindly offers to furnish a confession of one thousand words in length for the sum of \$10.00.

This is a higher figure than any magazine ever paid the most popular writer, but Mr. Scott Jackson knows what he is about. He is evidently a member of the new literary school. He knows that in this age of invention, culture and imagination count for nothing.

There is a craze for notoriety, and people are ready to pay fancy prices to see, hear and read the productions of the men and women who stand at the top of their profession, whether that profession be one of crime, one of good deeds or one of brain work.

But Mr. Jackson overrates himself. There are others in his own line of business whose pens should command higher prices. The lady in Holland who, some time ago, poleaxed forty of her relatives in order to get their life insurance, ought to be able to command ten times more than Mr. Jackson demands.

The fact that this offer has not yet been accepted simply shows that the publishers of the new literature do not know the real value of the wares now in the market. They should wake up.

BOTTLED UP.
Our sister city, Knoxville, is in a peculiar fix. The recent riot there has resulted in the arrest of the mayor, the police and the fire department for contempt of court, and they have all been compelled to give bond for their good behavior.

The average tough in Atlanta would be delighted to have the same state of affairs in this city. Under such circumstances Decatur street would have a repetition of the New Orleans mardi gras and the pugilistic encounters would lay Carson City in the shade.

Still this is only a sunrise. Atlanta has never yet seen the time in peace or war when she could not take care of herself. And we know enough of Knoxville to feel assured that she will straighten out her tangles.

DELAYED JUSTICE.
The supreme court of California has refused a new trial to Theodore Durrant, the nice young Sunday school monster, who assaulted and murdered two girls in San Francisco church.

This is very encouraging. The murder occurred only two or three years ago, and it now possible that the murderer will find his way to the gallows.

And yet there is no telling. In these days the resources of expert criminal lawyers seem to be unlimited. A sudden attack of insanity may cause further delay or the alleged confession of another person may have to be investigated.

We never knew that a murderer has been punished until his body is on the dissecting table.

According to the last census 1,881 persons over one hundred years old were found. Of these 1,881 were women. And yet a man might travel up and down the land

and not be able to find that many old women on the continent.

The colored brother showed up gorgeously at Washington yesterday.

With rest and a nervous Mr. Cleveland's health will improve in the course of a few years.

President Martin, of Atlanta, and the McKinley club, were among the finest looking people in the parade at Washington yesterday.

President McKinley is in very fine health and Mrs. McKinley's condition is wonderfully improved.

Lord Beresford gets exclusive privilege in the matter of water and electric lights at Fitzgerald. We don't know about electric lights, but if he will stick to water he will avoid lots of trouble.

Postmasters are wearing blue faces these days. They should cheer up. McInley's tomahawk may not reach the smaller ones for a year or two.

At Carson City three men are the observed of all observers—Corbett, Fitzsimmons and Colonel E. C. Bruffey.

It is understood that the new administration will not order any more red tape. The outgoing concern left enough on hand to supply the country for the next ten years.

A train was overturned by wind in England the other day. Among other Georgians products the British will have to take our cyclones.

The critics of the new school will pronounce the following genuine poetry:

"The Jaybird sat on a hickory limb,
And a sad, sad bird was he;
His grief and his woe for his woe and his grief."

Was a pitiful thing to see.

"Oh why do you weep?" the field mouse asked.

Said the bird: "I learned today
That the thing you see there holding the plow
Is also called a jay."

SOLDIERS IN PEACE
SOLDIERS IN WAR

A few days ago the rumor of a possible war with Spain was discussed in our military circles, and the newspapers published estimates of the strength of Georgia's volunteer militia.

There is an eminently sensible and proper thing to do and the Spanish minister at Washington doubtless took a note of the figures so kindly and unexpectedly furnished.

The volunteer militia gives a very faint idea of our real fighting strength. We found that out about thirty-six years ago.

In Atlanta, just before the war, we had several fine infantry companies, a troop of dragoons, and an artillery company. In the exciting days that followed the election of Lincoln, every volunteer soldier for war.

After the secession of Georgia it was almost impossible to restrain these holiday soldiers. They drilled almost every night and wore a semi-military costume in the day time.

They panted for glory, and wanted to march to the frontier before they had been mustered into the service.

Occasionally, when they met in their armories, a vote would be taken to test their willingness to enlist for the war if it came.

The vote was always unanimously in favor of fighting.

One night, however, when the outlook was rather gloomy, and the soldiers had been mustered into the service, the vote was taken in one of the armories, the captain of the company stated that the vote was in the nature of a pledge, and that every soldier would have to stand by it. Possibly in a few days the company would be ordered to the front. With this new light upon the situation, he proposed to take the vote again. This was done, and out of the nine present only sixteen voted in favor of war!

The second sober thought of the company had put it in its work.

With the start of the war, Atlanta's volunteers were among the first to go to the field, but the companies found their ranks so depleted by numerous resignations and medical certificates that they had to take in many new members before they were ready to march.

But the volunteer companies composed only a small fraction of the mighty host which was mustered around the standard of the confederacy.

In the years that followed many surprises occurred. Holiday soldiers who had worn titles and uniforms for a dozen years sought positions in civil offices and governmental departments. Some crossed the line and others went to Europe.

Still, the great majority of these men who had been fighting for the cause of peace showed genuine grit and fought like heroes for four years. Some of those who had resigned when the first gun was fired arranged their business affairs, provided for their families and then joined Lee or Johnston and fought faithfully to the end.

I believe that no city of Atlanta's size produced a greater number of volunteer militia who were true to their colors and made a better record in the field.

Nathan Bedford Forrest watched the career of these companies with intense interest. It was feared that many of the young men who had never known hardship of any kind would be unable to stand the exposure and privation of a long conflict.

To the surprise of everybody, these very young men developed into veterans and fought like tigers. Dry woods and piney woods, men with soft beds and pine and white companies marched through the snows of Virginia and Tennessee, slept in the mud and water of the trenches, and when they returned home on furlough were in a better physical condition than many of our soldiers who had been used to a rough outdoor life from their boyhood.

When these so-called holiday soldiers realized the real nature of war and the urgent need of their country comparatively few of them shirked their duty.

Major Moses P. Handy, in the Chicago Times-Herald, gets off the following:

"William Jennings Bryan finds that running for president was a good investment after all. His earning capacity has increased several thousand per cent. He looks down now on the humble \$20 a week which he used to get as a newspaper reporter. His book is bringing him an income of more than \$100 a day, and his publisher will be glad to buy his interest in the work for \$20,000. Meanwhile, whenever he wishes to lecture he has only to say a word and get \$20 a night. Bryan no longer belongs to the masses; he has joined the classes, for at the present rate he is earning a good interest on \$1,000,000 worth of advertising."

The American soldier's spirit is not dying out. The descendants of the revolutionaries who proved their worth in the war of 1812 still concur in the cause of the sons of those carried on our civil war, and it is reasonable to suppose that their sons will make equally as good a record when the time comes, if ever it comes.

I am for the Georgia volunteers, and I want to see more of the better equipped and better provided for by the state.

WALLACE PUTNAM REED.

THE PASSING OF THE OLD GUARD OF ATLANTA

The honorary escort for the funeral of the late John Silvey was in many respects a self his devotion to the interests of the public.

A glance at the list of names is the highest degree of respect. The personal history of the men named in that list would be the history of the city of Atlanta. It goes back to Marthasville.

Yesterday I was in a reminiscent vein, and the idea occurred to me that our old pioneers are rapidly passing away, and death is also claiming many of our citizens who, though not old in years, were among the builders of Atlanta.

Within the past few years what a good company has departed from the stage of action!

Among the names that will readily be recalled are those of General Lucius J. Glendale, Senator Brown, Judge Erskine, Shadrach Inman, Richard Peters, Drs. Willis and J. G. Westmoreland, A. W. Mitchell, William M. Lowry, Dr. Atticus G. Haygood, Dr. H. V. M. Miller, Dr. J. T. Leftwich, Phil Dodd, Colonel Sam Williams, Dr. Henry Tucker, Dr. H. C. Hornady, Captain Henry Jackson, J. O. Harris, W. A. Moore, Colonel E. N. Broyles, the Kiser brothers, Colonel L. P. Grant, Judge Richard H. Clark, Major Sidney Root and many others.

Among the doctors are Roy, Todd, Stiles and McDaniel.

Dr. Amox Fox deserves a whole chapter by himself. He is one of the pioneers of new Atlanta, coming here just after the war, and whether in public or private life, he has always been known as a brainy, big-hearted man, who would make any sacrifice to serve a friend or advance the interests of his people.

Captain E. P. Howell is another well-known figure in the escort. He is one of the pioneers of old Atlanta, and his services with sword and pen are matters of history.

There are other names in the list which will suggest to the thoughtful reader much that is interesting in this reminiscent line.

The old guard was well represented in the escort, and I hope and trust that there will be no vacancy in its serried ranks for many a year to come. Honest John Silvey was a fortunate and a happy man to gather about him such friends.

We must accept the dispensations of Providence, but I never hear of the death of one of Atlanta's pioneers without feeling that it is untimely, for this fair metropolis of ours is so youthful that all her sons and daughters and all of her fathers and mothers, in my eyes, are youthful, too.

I cannot see why the men who stood by Atlanta's cradle should not be spared to see what is in store for us in the twentieth century, whose dawn light already glows from the face of the earth. The second period embraces her Phoenix-like rise from the wreath and ruin left by Sherman's torch.

It should be understood that Atlanta has had a two-fold growth. The first period of her development was from the little hamlet in the woods down to that great conflagration literally wiped her from the face of the earth. The second period embraces her Phoenix-like rise from the wreath and ruin left by Sherman's torch.

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WILLIAM J. BRYAN WRITES HIS MESSAGE

On the Heels of McKinley's Inaugural Address Comes a Ringing Statement on the Money and Trust Problems from the Candidate Whom 6,502,685 Voters Wanted To Be President.

William J. Bryan, who was the choice of 6,502,685 voters for president of the United States, has written his message to the American people, and it is published on the heels of Mr. McKinley's inaugural address to show the difference there would be in the two public documents had the verdict of the election been in favor of the democrats. Mr. Bryan's message was written exclusively for The New York World, and is furnished to The Evening Constitution by The World with its consent for publication. He writes as follows:

(Copyright, 1897, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.)

Washington, D. C., March 2.—The campaign of 1896 resulted in a widespread study of economic questions, and this study resolved itself into a conviction that something is wrong.

People may differ as to the proper remedy, but disease in the body politic must be admitted.

The American people have, so to speak, summoned a physician—one reared and educated in the republican school—and while they have sufficient strength to overcome the effect of any drug which may be administered, they also have sufficient intelligence to determine by experiment whether their condition is improved or made worse by the treatment.

TWO KINDS OF POLITICAL PHYSICIANS.

To carry the figure a little further, political physicians may be divided into two classes—namely, those who seek to improve existing conditions, and those who seek to reconcile mankind to the conditions which exist.

There are some who, when a complaint is made, endeavor to discover the cause and judge of its merits, while others endeavor to silence complaint by compelling the people to submit without remonstrance, no matter how much they suffer.

I do not know that I can describe the difference better than by suggesting that some attempt to cure hunger by increasing the quantity of food, while others recommend that the stomach be contracted until it fits the food.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S RESPONSIBILITIES.

Those who in state and nation are intrusted with legislation will be held responsible for the manner in which they deal with the questions which now confront our people. Without excluding other questions from consideration, I desire to call attention to two—the money question and the trusts.

Of the money question first. The contest between bimetallism and gold monometallism has begun, and will not end until one system or the other secures a complete triumph.

Silver is now in an intermediate state. While gold has a monopoly of mint privileges, standard silver dollars are a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, except where they are specifically contracted against.

Silver cannot be left in this position permanently. It must either be restored to equality with gold or relegated to the plane of token money and made a limited legal tender.

From 1792 down to 1873 gold and silver were alike standard money. They were coined without limit at a fixed ratio (at first 15 to 1 and afterwards 16 to 1) without discrimination against either metal, and during a part of the time, at least, they were coined without charge for mintage.

Bimetallists seek to return to that system, as the means of restoring bimetallism as it existed prior to 1873, favor the opening of the mints of the United States to the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.

DEBTORS HAVE RIGHTS AS WELL AS CREDITORS.

The right of the debtor to select the coin of payment is a part of bimetallism, and this right is lodged with the debtor, whether the debtor is a private individual or the government.

National bank notes are redeemable in lawful money, and during the war the banks exercised the right to redeem their notes in the lawful money which was the greenbacks. It should also be remembered that during the war the government exercised the right to discharge its coin obligations in the coin which was the dollar at that time, namely, gold.

The prohibition of special contracts is also necessary to bimetallism. If the public welfare requires the use of two metals as standard money, then it is certainly contrary to public policy to allow one metal to be demonetized by private contract.

Special contracts create an extraordinary demand for the kind of money contracted for and tend to destroy the parity and put a premium upon the money designated in the contract. The interests of all the people who use money should not be sacrificed in order to give an unfair advantage to those who loan money.

There is no compromise ground between bimetallism and gold monometallism. Some have objected to the ratio of 16 to 1, but they have not endeavored to secure bimetallism at any other ratio. Some oppose the independent action by the United States, but all from other nations is so remote a possibility that dependence upon international bimetallism is equivalent to the advocacy of gold monometallism.

Besides deciding between monometallism and bimetallism, the American people must decide between greenbacks and national bank notes.

Most of the monometallists favor national banks of issue, while nearly all bimetallists prefer the greenbacks as we have them to-day, and are in favor of driving the national banks out of the business of issuing money.

For years the national banks were content with their privileges and left the government undisturbed, but they have recently commenced an attack upon government paper under the pretense that the issuing of paper money is a part of the work of banks.

They insist that the government should, to use their own language, "go out of the banking business."

THE PEOPLE MUST ISSUE MONEY—NOT THE BANKS.

Now that the issue is raised, a comparison will be made between the two systems, and I feel confident that this comparison will lead the American people to the conclusion that the issue of money, whether metallic or paper, is a part of the work of government, and they will then demand that the banks shall go out of the governing business.

I have merely stated the financial problem as it now presents itself. To avoid the issues raised is impossible; to postpone their settlement will only prolong the period of agitation; to err in their treatment is to invite the wrath of an awakened people.

TRUSTS.

The trust has few defenders. It lives because it has numerous secret but influential friends.

Its existence is not only a menace to the national welfare, but an impudent denial of the ability of the government to protect its citizens.

Jefferson said that one of the main duties of the government was to restrain men from injuring one another.

Never was it more necessary than now for the government to exercise this restraining power. All admit that the government should protect the physically weak from injury at the hands of those who are physically strong, and yet the strongest man is scarcely twice as powerful as the average man.

Now, when improved machinery and associated wealth make a single corporation a thousand times as strong, sometimes, as the average individual, it is not right and necessary to protect the pecuniarily weak from injury at the hands of those who are peculiarly powerful?

THEY ARE AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY.

There are so many arguments that can be made against the trusts that one scarcely knows with which argument to begin.

It is a gross injustice to leave the people at the mercy of a coal-trust, an oil-trust, a sugar trust, a coffee trust, or any other trust which can control the price of an article of necessary consumption, and then extort millions from the consumers.

It is as much the duty of the government to protect society from these institutions as it is to afford protection against the highwayman or the burglar, and yet I am not sure but there are arguments even stronger than the arguments directed against the amount of the extortion.

The fact that a trust can drive a merchant out of business if he refuses to join with the trust threatens to make a complete change in the business methods. It is impossible to conceive of a more demoralizing condition than that in

which the merchant is compelled to choose between bankruptcy on the one hand and conspiracy against the welfare of society on the other.

CORRUPTING TO OUR POLITICS.

Under such conditions honesty, industry and business ability count for nothing; merit is punished and wrong is enthroned.

If any stronger argument can be found against the trust it is found in its corrupting influence upon politics. A small per cent of the unjust profits gathered by great trusts will make such a large contribution to a campaign fund that the party which received the contribution is likely to manifest but little disposition to "kill the hen that lays the golden egg."

The head of the sugar trust once testified that the trust contributed to the republican campaign fund in republican states, to the democratic campaign fund in democratic states and to the campaign funds of both parties in doubtful states. Are these donations merely an evidence of devotion to the political principles of all parties, or are they made as a business investment for the purpose of purchasing immunity from just punishment?

LEXOW TRUST INQUIRY COMMENDED.

The recent trust investigation in New York has brought out much valuable information.

Aside from business methods and the size of the profits, the public has learned that the salaries of trust officials increase in size as the memories of those officials decrease in retentiveness.

But, after all, investigations only furnish information; they do not correct evils. Newspapers can spread the information before the public and can assist in the building up of public opinion, but at last the people themselves, through their representatives in the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the government, must secure the relief which they desire.

HOW MONOPOLY BECOMES SECURE.

Legislators who secretly favor trusts will not legislate against them; executives who secretly favor trusts will not enforce laws against them; judges who secretly favor trusts will not interpret laws to their disadvantage. When the people are sufficiently aroused to the iniquity of the trusts, and sufficiently earnest in their determination to exterminate the trusts, then, and not until then, will the trusts disappear.

A NEW LAW SUGGESTED.

As a means to an end I suggest that a law making it a penal offense, for any corporation to contribute directly or indirectly to any campaign fund will greatly aid in the securing of anti-trust legislation and in the enforcement of anti-trust laws when enacted.

A movement against the trusts has already been started in some of the states. I have no doubt that the movement will continue, gathering in strength as it progresses, until the anti-trust forces finally camp upon the shores of the Potomac and control the national government.

W. J. BRYAN.

(The sub-heads in Mr. Bryan's Article are the Editors.)

CLEVELAND AND OLNEY ARE NOW ON THE OUTS

They Disagreed as To the Ruiz Affair, and the Secretary Told the President That He Could Take the Remains of His Administration and Go Duck Shooting With It.

New York, March 5.—A Sun special from Washington says:

It is learned from what is deemed trustworthy authority that President Cleveland and his secretary of state disagree on the advisability of sending the Ruiz correspondence to the senate, and, as a result Secretary Olney told Mr. Cleveland that he could take the remains of his administration and go duck shooting with it.

Wednesday morning Secretary Olney sent to the president the correspondence in the Ruiz and Socoal cases, and, incidentally, took occasion to severely criticize Consul General Lee for his attitude in the matter of asking for warships.

Mr. Cleveland reviewed the correspondence, and sent it back to Mr. Olney, saying that he would not permit it to go to the senate in the shape he had fixed it up.

Word was sent to the senate that "it would be incompatible to the public's service to furnish the desired correspondence."

THE GOVERNOR TAKES ACTION

He Orders a Stay in Requisition in the Marcus Baum Case.

HABEAS CORPUS IS PENDING

Governor Atkinson Decides That in Justice to All Parties the Legal Points Involved in the Case Now Before the Courts Shall Be Settled First.

Governor Atkinson has put a quietus on the Baum requisition case from Augusta for the present.

The case came before the governor some time ago, when a requisition was asked for the return of Baum to the Maryland authorities by the governor of that state.

Baum resisted the requisition on the ground that it was simply an effort being made by Maryland creditors to get him back there so that they could have a better leverage for the collection of a debt.

The case was argued before Governor Atkinson, by several attorneys from Augusta last Monday and this morning he issued the following order:

"Re-apply for revocation of warrant on requisition of the governor of Maryland for Marcus Baum."

"It appearing on hearing of the above application that legal questions are made in the case and that these questions are now before the court in a habeas corpus case made by said Marcus Baum; that neither party may be deprived of the right of appeal to the higher courts when a decision is made, it is

"Ordered, That no further action be taken in the case in this office until the questions involved of which the courts have jurisdiction have been finally adjudicated."

"W. Y. ATKINSON, Governor.
"By the governor.
"JOHN P. ATKINSON, Secretary."

A PERMANENT ENDOWMENT.

Merri University's President Working for It.

Rev. H. R. Bernard, financial agent of Merri University, went to Macon today to confer with the university officials concerning this work.

Mr. Bernard has been quite successful in this work thus far, and has secured several thousand dollars toward the permanent endowment fund of Merri University.

He will enter actively upon the work of canvassing within the next few weeks.

Saturday Bargains

One Case Dress Calicoes 3 1/2 c yd

One Case Dress Ginghams 3 1/2 c yd

12 1/2 c Grade Dress Sateens 7 1/2 c yd

12 1/2 c Grade Percales 7 1/2 c yd

Misses' Ribbed Black Hose 5c pair

Men's Seamless Socks 5c pair

Ladies' Navy Blue Cheviot Skirts, Taffeta Lined, 4 yds wide, for

75c each

At TAYLOR'S
240 Marietta Street.

URUGUAY SIEGE CLAIMED

London, March 5.—A dispatch from Montevideo, capital of Uruguay, says that a state of siege has been proclaimed and orders have been issued for the mobilization of the troops of the republic.

The Bradfield REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.
GOLD BY ALL DIVERSISTS AT 81 PER BOTTLE.

DR. JOHNSON BOUND OVER

Justice Sorrell Required a Bond of \$400 from the Physician.

PROOF WAS VERY STRONG

Dr. Johnson Stoutly Denies the Fact, However, and Employs ex-Governor Boynton To Defend Him Against the Charge of Assault.

At Griffin this morning Dr. G. F. Griffin was bound over to the next term of the superior court on the charge of assaulting Mrs. Pitts.

The bond was fixed at \$400 by Justice Sorrell, before whom the preliminary trial was held.

A special from Griffin states that ex-Governor Boynton made an eloquent speech in defense of Dr. Johnson and Attorney Lloyd Cleveland argued very strongly for the state. The details of the case are very sensational.

Some time ago Pitts met Johnson on the streets of Griffin and fired several shots at him, Johnson returning the fire after he had fallen, but none of the shots on either side did any damage.

Both parties were arrested and Pitts then charged that Dr. Johnson had violated the sanctity of his home by taking advantage of his absence to act in an improper manner toward his wife, who resisted his efforts. He stated that when the matter was reported to him he went to Johnson, who signed an agreement to leave Griffin and to stay away unless recalled by serious sickness in his family.

In the beginning of the trial yesterday Johnson stoutly denied his guilt but the agreement in his own handwriting was produced in court and witnesses testified to having seen him sign it without any dues on the part of Pitts or his wife.

The case will now go over until next summer, when it will come up in superior court. All the parties implicated in the sensational affair stand high in the community, and it has been the sensation of the hour since the shooting occurred.

BROUGHTON LAKES LEAVE.

The Roanoke Preacher Bids Farewell to Sin-Ridden Atlanta and Goes Home.

Last night Rev. Dr. L. G. Broughton preached his farewell sermon to the people of Atlanta at the First Baptist church. He left this morning for his home in Roanoke.

He spoke last night on "Going Forward." His sermon was somewhat of a review of his work since his visit to the city.

He said that he had condemned the popular sins, dancing, playing cards, wine drinking, and open saloons, and would defend the gospel truth if every brick in the city turned to a demon and rose up in his path.

At the conclusion of his sermon he expressed in a most cordial manner his gratitude to the Baptists of Atlanta, and to the people of the city generally, for their kindness toward him.

He said that he had nothing in his heart but love for anybody in Atlanta, even for his critics, who had said some very severe things about him.

Drs. Landrum and McDonald spoke and thanked him for his work in their churches.

Ex-Governor Northern arose and thanked the people of Roanoke for letting Dr. Broughton come and thanked him for coming. He asked all of those present who thought as Dr. Broughton did, and endorsed his method, to rise, and every body in the house rose to their feet.

At the close of the service the ladies of the Baptist church of the city gave Dr. Broughton a handsome gold watch, and also a handsome present for his wife.



STUART'S STATEMENT

He Says a Published Story About the Condition of the Fighters Is a Falsehood.

BOTH ARE IN A FINE CONDITION

Corbett and Fitzsimmons Indignant That Stories About Dissipation Should Be Printed About Them.

MARTIN FLAHERTY IS A FAVORITE

He Makes a Big Hit With the Western Fraternity and Is About Headquarters Making Friends—Dan Stuart Is Much Worried by the Story About the Fighters.

Carson, Nev., March 5.—According to a San Francisco paper which reached Carson this morning, Fitzsimmons is a subject for the gold cure and Corbett a pronounced hospital candidate. When Fitzsimmons' attention was called to the article his eyes snapped and he gritted his teeth.

"So I've been drinking, have I?" he muttered. "This fellow will have a nice time making me believe so. I take a glass of liquor whenever I feel like it, but anybody who is acquainted with me knows I'm not a hard drinker. Ever since I aspired to meet Corbett I've been in splendid condition, and there is no necessity for me to make a dray horse of myself now to get in shape for this fight."

"I have been fitting myself for this contest ever since I met Sharkey and discovered the enervating effects of high living. If the fight took place to-morrow I could do better than this day a fortnight. It's a contemptible falsehood."

Dan Stuart, who is most affected by the fake, unbent himself this afternoon in the following statement to the press and public:

STUART'S STATEMENT.

The publication of an article sent from this city to a certain San Francisco newspaper and retailed over the country from that point to newspapers in other parts of the United States affecting to deal with the illness of one and the unbridled dissipation of the other principal in the coming contest between James J. Corbett and Robert Fitzsimmons, calls for some sort of a statement from me. To begin with, the story was built upon a foundation of intentional and malicious falsehood."

"There was not the slightest fundamental fact to the yarn. It was not dignified by the most remote scintilla of truth. Corbett has been in continued good health ever since he arrived. Fitzsimmons, naturally of an abstemious bent, has not touched a drop of liquor other than any pugilist in active training with a slight cold now and then takes. If there is any one thing more gratifying than another to me it is the sincerity and resolution displayed by the men under contract to me to engage in a battle for the championship of the world on the 17th of this month."

"The sole annoyance caused by the publication lies in the fact that I should be called upon publicly to denounce as false and malicious a printed article in a presumably great newspaper with nothing but the insipid vapors of an irresponsible reporter to vouch for it."

CORBETT EXERCISES.

A seven-mile trip around the foothills this morning sent Corbett's blood in circulation and put some color in his cheeks. He toyed with the punching bag for a few minutes, and wound up with a game of handball. Woods, McVey and Jeffreys were excused with the warning to prepare for a hard drubbing to-morrow. Jim escorted his wife and sister to the west-bound train in the evening and kissed them goodby.

"Tell the folks I'm all right," he enjoined them. "This will be my last battle, and I would not go back to Hayes Valley a loser."

Fitzsimmons took a full measure of labor, beginning with a long walk and tapering off with the gloves. He seemed a bit vicious when ten miles were on his hands, and chased his trainers about more than usual.

Martin Flaherty, the conqueror of Frank Erne, modestly wandered about the various headquarters today, making friends. He has scored a big hit with the western fraternity, and promises to be a favorite in the betting.

PAT GAMBLE DEAD.

One of Chattanooga's Oldest Citizens Passes Away.

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 5. Special to The Evening Constitution. Pat L. Gamble, the oldest printer in Tennessee, died last night in this city at 12:45, in the seventieth year of his age.

Mr. Gamble was one of the founders of The Chattanooga Times and was one of the contemporaries of the late Sam Irvin and Thomas Bayce.

Low Prices on Goods.

Rogers' 10c Whitehall is selling this week, finest Java and Mocha coffee at 10c a pound.

BICYCLE FACTORY BURNED

THE BARNES CO. WILL NOT MAKE WHEELS FOR AWHILE.

Its Plant Destroyed by Fire Yesterday and a Great Loss Sustained. Covered by Insurance.

Syracuse, N. Y., March 5.—Fire broke out in the Barnes bicycle factory in this city at 7:40 o'clock yesterday and within less than ten minutes after the blaze started, one section of the building, which was a five-story brick structure, was a mass of flame.

The flames were fanned by a stiff breeze, which blew tongues of fire across the street, igniting a two-story brick building occupied by the Dugald Saddlery Company. At about 8:30 o'clock the walls of the Barnes works building fell in with a loud crash, falling on and crushing a two-story brick building occupied by the Syracuse Lithographic Company. This building was snan a mass of flames and the three buildings were destroyed. The total loss is \$115,500, well insured.

The cycle company loses \$50,000, the saddlery company \$30,000 and the lithographic company \$20,000. The remaining loss is divided among a number of small concerns.

The fire is thought to have been the result of an explosion of a gas apparatus. It throws about 200 men out of employment.

THE WEATHER.

(KEEP YOUR EYE ON THE FROG.)



The weather conditions have materially altered over the entire country east of the Rockies during the past twenty-four hours. The high areas of the country in western Pennsylvania yesterday morning has passed out over the upper Atlantic coast, while the low area from the northward has advanced rapidly eastward, and is now developing considerable intensity, especially in the great lakes and on the lakes. The advance of the cold air has caused a decided rise in temperature over the Missouri valley and eastward to the coast. In Tennessee and the Ohio valley the temperature has risen 20 to 30 degrees in twenty-four hours. In the case of the low pressure temperature has occurred and a corresponding rise in barometric pressure is noticed.

Cloudiness covers the entire map, except in Florida and a narrow strip along the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains. Precipitation has been general over the central valleys, the great rivers and the southwest. The following stations report today: Palestine, Memphis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and Buffalo. Snow is falling in St. Paul and Huron. Chicago reports thirty miles of wind yesterday morning, with a maximum velocity of fifty-two miles per hour during the night.

Owing to the steepness of the barometric gradients, it is more than likely that dangerous winds will occur in the eastern lake region and the upper Atlantic coast during the ensuing twenty-four hours.

Unsettled weather is to continue here most of today, followed by clearing tonight and fair and cool on Saturday.

WEATHER REPORT.

Daily report of the weather at selected stations as shown by observations taken at 8 a. m., March 5, 1897.

STATIONS.	Temperature at 8 a. m.	Highest Temperature.	Barometer 12 hours.
New York, cloudy.	36	30	.00
Washington, cloudy.	38	34	.04
Baltimore, cloudy.	38	34	.06
Jacksonville, clear.	38	34	.08
Atlanta, raining.	58	45	.00
Montgomery, cloudy.	68	66	.00
Vicksburg, cloudy.	68	64	.00
Knoxville, pt. cloudy.	68	62	.00
Buffalo, raining.	52	48	.00
Chicago, raining.	48	22	.12
St. Paul, snowing.	24	24	.28
Louisville, cloudy.	40	28	.32
Kansas City, cloudy.	34	26	.00
Omaha, cloudy.	34	26	.00
Huron, S. D., snowing.	10	10	.12
Portland, cloudy.	50	48	.00
Dodge City, clear.	30	30	.00

* Below zero. J. R. MARBURY, Local Forecast Official.

DO NOT LIKE THE PROSPECT

Position to Thomas and Ryan Gaining Control of All the Augusta Railroads.

Augusta, Ga., March 5. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Augusta merchants do not like the possibility of Thomas & Ryan gaining control of the Central's interest in the Georgia railroad lease. Thomas & Ryan now own the Charlestown and Western Carolina system, and no amount of protestation or assurance shakes public belief that they are connected with the Southern railway and the Central railroad, so if they secure half interest in the Georgia railroad lease they will dominate the railroad interests of the state.

Tonight at a meeting of wholesale grocers and representatives of the leading commercial and manufacturing interests, there was outspoken opposition to the present contention of Messrs. Thomas & Ryan and the expressed determination to antagonize their efforts by all legitimate means.

Low Prices on Goods.

Rogers' 10c Whitehall is selling this week, finest Java and Mocha coffee at 10c a pound.

Warming pans containing perfume are now used to heat the beds of guests at English country houses.

HERE'S \$10.00 FOR YOU!

It Is in Gold and You Can Get It If You Are a Good Enough Guesser to Prophesy the Outcome of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons Fight.

THE EVENING CONSTITUTION GUESSING MATCH.

FITZ OR JIM?

1. Who will get the decision?
2. In what round?
3. Minutes and seconds of last round?
4. Remarks.

Name _____
Address _____

The fight will take place on March 17th, and all guesses must be received by midnight on March 15th, in order to be valid. Address the coupons to

THE SPORTING EDITOR,
EVENING CONSTITUTION,
ATLANTA, GA.

MAY NOW BE BUILT

The Erection of a New Court House Is Once More Receiving Attention.

NEW PLAN IS CONTEMPLATED

A Difficulty Which Has Stood in the Way Will Be Overcome.

THE CITY MAY JOIN THE COUNTY

Under the Plan Proposed It Will Not Be Necessary To Move the County Officials Into Temporary Quarters, City Hall and County Courthouse May Be Built Together.

The building of a new courthouse is once more under discussion by the members of the board of county commissioners, and they say that this time "something will be done."

The county owns the lot to the south of the site of the present building, and with the old lot given a frontage on South Pryor street of about 250 feet with a depth of 185.

One of the drawbacks which has deterred the commissioners from taking any decisive step toward the building of a new courthouse has been the fact that the county would be out of a home while the work was going on. It appeared to be an insurmountable difficulty to get quarters for all the county officials for the year or two while a new building was in the course of erection.

THE PLAN PROPOSED.

Now under the plan which is proposed this difficulty can be obviated. It is proposed to erect as an annex a building on the vacant lot and connect it with the old building with an arch. As soon as the new building is erected the offices will be moved into it and the old building torn down and another erected which will be a part of the new building already erected.

It is said that engineers have been consulted and this can be easily done.

In this connection the proposition to get the city to join with the county and erect a city hall and courthouse together is being revived and the mayor and several of the council members are favoring the plan.

MORE ROOM NEEDED.

"We must have more room for the county officers," said County Commissioner Walter Brown this morning while discussing the matter, "and the county has the money with which to erect a new courthouse. Why, everybody knows that the courthouse is so crowded that it is impossible for the officials to do their work without the greatest inconvenience. We have the land; we have the money, and I can see no reason why the work should not be begun at once."

The master is taking such shape that it will come up for consideration at the next meeting of the county board and the people of Fulton county may look for some decided action looking to the building of the much-needed new courthouse.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

Daughters of the Confederacy in Rome Hold Their Annual Meeting.

Rome, Ga., March 5. Special to The Evening Constitution.

The Rome chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy has held its annual election of officers with the following result:

Mrs. J. A. Gammon, president; Mrs. D. B. Hamilton, first vice president; Mrs. E. H. Harris, second vice president; Mrs. C. Terhune, recording secretary; Mrs. J. A. Rounseville, corresponding secretary; Mrs. R. T. Fouché, treasurer.

The chapter is in a flourishing condition and all its members take a great interest in its affairs.

Atlanta is a great convention city and

STOPPED THE GAME

Seab Smith, of Atlanta, in the Role of a Reformer at the Capital of Carroll County.

JUMPED ON THE DRUMMERS

Had Card Players Arrested and Dragged Before a Magistrate at 3 in the Morning.

COURT QUICKLY RELEASED THEM

Smith Then Went to His Hotel, but Was Forced to Leave the Place by the Indignant Guests Who Had Been Arrested.

Mr. Seaborn Smith, of Atlanta, now attending the superior court of Carrollton, has just passed through a most thrilling experience, in which he played the part of a reformer.

Smith devoted his serious moments to the study of phonetic sounds, or more properly speaking, to stenographic work, and between times he sandwiches works of reform in which he attempts to correct the depraved tastes of men. In plain English, Smith is a phonetician and philanthropist all at the same time, and it is this latter tendency of his which it seems has caused him no end of trouble in his recent escapade in Carrollton.

Smith was stopping at the — Carrollton hotel, and Wednesday night a party of drummers engaged in a little "social game" of cards. During the course of the evening Reformer Smith happened upon the scene. The game went on and the men cracked their jokes, taking little account of the man in the corner. It so happened that one of the members of the party had borrowed some time during the evening to debt to the debtor to cancel this obligation, so pulling out the change, he handed it over without comment. This was enough. The flash of jacks, queens, aces and the like and the jingling sound of money beat on the imagination of the reformer until he was driven to deeds of heroic action. He could stand it no longer, and as soon as the drummers retired he advanced to the table, hurriedly scraped up the evidences and put out post haste to the nearest magistrate. The magistrate was aroused and a warrant sworn out for the men who had been playing cards in the hotel.

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The engagement of this company runs throughout the rest of the week. They will announce their bill for Saturday night later.

BOHEMIAN GIRL' TONIGHT.

The Robinson Opera Company is still holding the opera house at the Coliseum tonight, with a program of the cleverest light operas ever written. "The Bohemian Girl." At matinee tomorrow the well-known "Mikado" will be the bill.

The engagement of this company runs throughout the rest of the week. They will announce their bill for Saturday night later.

GEORGIA PRESS PERSONALS.

In this penitential season

It is easy to be good.

To the girl who couldn't freeze on

To a fellow if she would;

And our modern Cinderellas



The White House Ladies.

It is an even century which stretches between the election of John Adams to the presidency and the election of McKinley, and many changes have come. The house that the first ladies of the white house began with the supervision of Mrs. Adams. She was unlike Mrs. Washington. As a girl she had been poor and after marriage she and her husband became diligent students. Mrs. Adams was fifty-three years old when she became first lady, and for the first year she had been, as the vice-president's wife, a leading figure in social life at the capital. She had also spent several years in Europe and was familiar with court usage.

Mrs. Adams was ill for some time after her husband's election, and did not go to Philadelphia until after the yellow fever of 1798 had gone. In 1800 she went from Philadelphia to Washington in a carriage. The roads were very bad, and Mrs. Adams said of Washington that it was only a city in name; here and there a small cottage without a glass window, interspersed among the farms. The house was a grand scale, modeled after the duke of Leicesters house in Dublin. Mrs. Adams used to have her week's laundry hung up to dry in the East room; and the oval room, now the library, was her drawing room. The number of visitors who found their way to this room was considerable, considering that the house was literally in the wilderness.

The levees inaugurated by Mrs. Washington, and continued with greater success by Mrs. Adams, were abandoned in the Jefferson administration. Mrs. Jefferson had been dead seventeen years, and Mrs. Madison, the mother of the first state, succeeded Mrs. Adams as the reigning figure over the social life in the little capital. Jefferson, who had loved and courted her mother, was very proud of her. When Madison became president Mrs. Madison re-established the levees in splendor and elegance, excepting anything hitherto attempted by social leaders.

After Mrs. Madison came Mrs. Monroe, who had been a famous New York belle, and then Mrs. John Quincy Adams.

Mrs. Adams was graceful and capable of entertaining great men. Among her guests were Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay and the great LaFayette. About thirty years after LaFayette's visit, the prince of Wales came over. Buchanan was president then, and his niece, Harriet Lane, was mistress of the white house. It is said that she was very beautiful. Buchanan was very fond of her, and had reared and educated her. His biographers say he intended to have her as his wife, of Chesterfield, or Burke. After these came other mistresses of the white house, more or less gracious, beautiful and interesting women. Then came Mrs. Cleveland, who has won the affection of the whole nation by her superb womanliness and sweetness.

Yesterday Mrs. McKinley's reign began, and she will doubtless add another interesting chapter to the social history of the white house and prove herself a worthy successor of those who preceded her.

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Reflections of a Bachelor

From The New York Press.

That was a smart man who dedicated his book of poems "To One Who Knows."

When a man forgives a woman he forgives her; when a woman forgives a man, she reminds him of it afterwards.

A baby show with six sets of triplets and thirty sets of twins is the best soil in the world to grow old bachelors.

Women like to take care of men when they are sick because they know it's the only time they can get them at a disadvantage.

When a man tries to impress people he keeps quiet when he ought to talk; when a woman tries it, she talks when she ought to keep quiet.

A woman may make a fool of herself in a good way, but a man sometimes makes a good many fools of himself in the same way.

—10—

A Charity Entertainment

A number of prominent women in town have been greatly interested in the night school for girls which has been organized and is in operation for two years. Another school will be started next Monday night, and it is hoped that a great deal of real good will be accomplished. But there is little question of the good, seeing the schools are for the young girls in the factory districts of the city, who have no time or opportunity for educating themselves.

Just now the schools need books, and the pupils need clothes—at least some of them do. In order to raise money for these needs the ladies interested have decided to give an entertainment immediately after Lent. The entertainment will have musical, dramatic and spectacular features, and the best local talent will participate in it, thus insuring its entire success.

Mrs. W. A. Hemphill, who has been the promoter of the charity, and who is earnestly and warmly interested in its success, chairman of the committee which has the entertainment to arrange. Yesterday a meeting was held and definite plans decided upon by the committee.

The programme as arranged yesterday will be divided in three parts. The first part will be the successful little comedy, "A Scrap of Paper." The second will consist of a short musical programme. The third will be a very charming ballroom scene. Colonial will be the music, and this and the stately minuet will be to be danced, the scene ending in an artistic tableau. Copies of the play have been ordered and the parts will be assigned at once. A meeting will be held at Mrs. Hemphill's next week for rehearsing parts of the programme and discussing minor arrangements.

A number of Atlanta's prominent society people will take part in the entertainment, and with the warm interest the public generally has for this most worthy charity, to encourage their efforts, it is sure to be a success.

—10—

The Art Contest.

The committees from the Woman's Club met and considered the drawings submitted in the contest arranged by the club. The winning artist is Miss Adelaide Everhardt, of this city.

The design is for the cover of the spring catalogue of Douglass, Thomas & Davison and that firm was induced by the club to offer a cash prize for the design.

Miss Everhardt's design seems best to the committee from an artistic standpoint and from the standpoint of the advertiser.

Forty-four designs were submitted in all. Some of them were unusually artistic and original and it was hard to decide between them.

Among those deserving special mention,

were the design submitted by Miss Martha Crawford Wheatley, of Americus; a study in New York, and a poster design by Miss Martha Duncan Beal, of Washington, Ga., who is another student in the New York schools. Another good design is by Miss Anna Cobb and Miss Belle Newman, two Georgia girls in New York.

The designs sent in by Miss Martha J. Morton and Miss Maude Scruggs are given special mention by the committee. Other designs are by Mrs. J. King Cooper, of Marietta; Miss Caroline Geiger, who recently won a prize offered by The Journal for a woman's page head, "Miss Mae Waring of Cement," also sent in a charming drawing.

The interest manifested by the women artists in the contest is very gratifying to those who arranged it. It is certain that such contests will give a practical direction to the efforts of women who wish to do designing, and will be vastly beneficial to them.

The drawings will be exhibited at a meet-

Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Wyly and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Atkinson.

Miss Annie Bradley, formerly of Atlanta but now of Philadelphia, is visiting her cousin, Miss Myrtle Scott. Miss Bradley has many friends in this city who are glad to welcome her back again.

Mr. Hancock, a very prominent citizen of Savannah, who has been in the city several days, left this morning for Dahlonega.

Mrs. J. C. Tuggee has returned to her home in Augusta.

Colonel Joe White of Augusta, has been in the city this week.

Mr. R. G. Taylor is visiting friends in Augusta.

Mrs. J. U. Jackson has returned to Augusta.

Miss Louise DuBois gave a delightful card party last evening at her home on GAINESVILLE.

Colonel and Mrs. J. W. Whittier, accompanied by their interesting family, are among our distinguished visitors stopping at the Arlington.

Captain Eugene Main, an English capitalist, is stopping in our town and making some extensive deals in mines and in land. In company with him are Mr. H. H. Bush, of London; Colonel W. F. Epperson, Captain Astbury, Colonel C. G. Kingsbury and Mr. H. D. Jaquish. There are a number of ladies in the company and the Arlington is the scene of unusual gaiety and life.

Colonel C. C. Sanders and daughter, Dr. E. P. Dixon and family, Mr. C. S. Webb and his family are here from a very pleasant trip to Charleston.

Miss Callie Nowell, a charming lady of Monroe, is visiting friends at the seminary.

Mrs. John Hosch is on a visit to her mother at Hoschton.

Dr. C. Dalsperger and his lovely daughter, Miss Clara, are the guests of the family of Dr. J. H. Daniel.

Miss Katie Bell, of Cleveland, was married in this city last night to Dr. Herschel Kenimer, dispensary clerk in the Grady hospital, Atlanta. The match was opposed by the old folks but the wedding took place despite all obstacles. Both are popular young people.

—10—

Mrs. H. C. White gave an elegant luncheon at her home on Milledge avenue complimentary to Mrs. Bocock, who is visiting her son, Professor W. H. Bocock, of the University of Georgia. The table was beautifully adorned with American beauty roses.

The guests present were Mrs. Bocock, Mrs. White, Mrs. J. A. Benedict, Mrs. J. W. Nevitt, Mrs. B. A. Stovall, Mrs. E. A. Crawford, Mrs. R. E. Deloney, Mrs. W. S. Basinger, Mrs. H. N. Harris, Mrs. M. M. Morris, Mrs. W. W. Thomas, Miss Sarah Frierson, and Miss Basinger.

Miss Hochstrasser has returned to her home in Columbus after a visit to her daughter, Miss Horstense, at Lucy Cobb Institute.

Miss Besse Walton has returned to Lucy Cobb Institute from her home in Madison.

Miss Katherine Tift is the guest of the Misses Houston.

Miss Olivia Johnson is visiting her cousin, Miss Julia Hodgeson, of this city.

Miss Nellie Stern has returned from a visit to Augusta.

Miss Ella Belle Morrison has returned to Lucy Cobb Institute from her home in Savannah, where she went to attend her sister's wedding.

The Ladies' Garden Club of Athens is making preparations for its regular spring exhibit.

witness the inauguration ceremonies and to meet a number of friends from Connecticut, his old home.

—10—

Out-of-Town Society.

ELBERTON.

The Georgia Society held a delightful meeting at the home of Mrs. S. M. Pickens yesterday afternoon. March 18th they will give an elegant banquet to their husband's friends.

At a meeting of the Harris-Allen library Monday night, Miss Vivian McCarty was elected librarian.

Miss Annie Swift has returned to Waycross, where she is taking a special course in oil. She will stop in Atlanta the guest of Miss Faith Dorsey until Saturday.

Miss Sallie Lou Arnold, who went to Florida some time ago, is receiving marked attention.

Superior court Monday will bring many important criminal cases into trial.

The Circle, one of Elberton's lively, up-to-date and intelligent woman's club, is making fine progress as a club and holds very interesting meetings monthly.

Miss Ruth Cunningham is expected to visit Mr. and Mrs. James Young Smith soon.

Miss John Heard, who has been visiting Mrs. T. C. Carlton in St. Louis, has returned home.

Mrs. W. T. Arnold, of Carlton, is on an extended visit to Elberton during the absence of Mr. Arnold to eastern markets.

—10—

GAINESVILLE.

Colonel and Mrs. J. W. Whittier, accompanied by their interesting family, are among our distinguished visitors stopping at the Arlington.

Captain Eugene Main, an English capitalist, is stopping in our town and making some extensive deals in mines and in land.

In company with him are Mr. H. H. Bush, of London; Colonel W. F. Epperson, Captain Astbury, Colonel C. G. Kingsbury and Mr. H. D. Jaquish.

There are a number of ladies in the company and the Arlington is the scene of unusual gaiety and life.

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ATHENS.

A negro who lives near Hartwell was recently sick, and meeting a physician asked for some remedy. The doctor told him he ought to take three B's. The darky was not familiar with the name of this well-known medicine and when he returned home, sent his son to a neighbor's, who kept several hives, to secure three of the little honey makers. The bees were parched, made into a powder and the decoction swallowed by the negro. He is reported to have recovered forthwith.—Hartwell Institute.

—10—

A ROMAN'S AMBITION.

Professor T. M. Dent, of the colored school, will be an applicant under McKinley for minister to Hayti. Dent has a great many friends in Rome both white and colored, who would be glad to see him appointed.—Rome Commercial.

—10—

A SINGULAR CASE.

John Wood, an old citizen of Haywood Valley, had his right leg amputated just above the knee last Friday at the residence of his brother-in-law. He told the surgeon he had a tumor in his right leg, and the surgeon removed it.

The tumor was a large, hard, yellowish, oval mass, about the size of a peach.

The surgeon said it was a tumor of the bone, and that it had been growing for a long time.

The tumor had been affected, rendering him a cripple, and recently the end of the bones of the lower leg at the joint had com-

mened to decay, which made amputation necessary. He is getting along splendidly, the doctors say, and hundreds of friends will be so glad to welcome him back to healthfulness again.—Trion Herald.

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HELP FOR OLD SALTS.

The Savannah Post Society contemplates the erection of a new saloon house during the summer months. It will be situated on the corner of St. Julian and Lincoln streets and will be

Jo Day's Stock and Cotton Reports

COTTON ACTIVE WITH ONLY SLIGHT CHANGE

In Stock the Standard Issues Are Higher--Speculative Commodities All Higher in Chicago.

Exchange Gossip.

Attention was called last night to the fact in the great bull market of 1897 violent reactions occurred from time to time and were a characteristic feature of the movement. Some judges of the market think the present market is a big bull market, which will show occasional rather violent reactions such as that of yesterday after which will be as seriously disturbed light sustained bulls.

A strong point is made that the difference between Omaha common and Omaha preferred is too great when compared with Northwest and St. Paul common and preferred. There is a difference of about 45 points between St. Paul and Omaha, against 15 points in St. Paul and St. Louis.

As Omaha comes almost as much as St. Paul common and within 1 to 1½ per cent as much as Northwest common, there is plenty of room for an advance in Omaha common, particularly when it is remembered that more than half the stock is locked up in the Northwest and St. Paul, and that the market is more than \$6,000,000. A good authority on Omaha said last night: "Omaha will do to you on every break anywhere near these figures. I think that you will find that the long run Omaha will cross Rock Island and stay across it."

London, March 5--2 p. m.—Americans

weak. The close was steady.

Amer. Sugar Refining Co. 115½

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